

DEC 8 1910

VOL. III

NO. 12

# THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

Incorporating  
THE LOS ANGELES JOURNAL OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE  
AND THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

ISSUED MONTHLY

DECEMBER, 1910

O. C. WELBOURN, A. M., M. D., Editor

PUBLISHED BY THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND DEVOTED TO THE  
DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

"ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER JAN. 23, 1909, AT THE POST OFFICE AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879"

## Five Seconds by the Watch

When a physician employs a hypodermatic tablet he wants quick results. To get them he must use a tablet that is soluble—that dissolves freely and fully. And flying to pieces in water is not the requirement. That is disintegration, not solution.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.'S

### Hypodermatic Tablets

dissolve promptly and thoroughly. Test one by the watch. Drop the tablet into a syringe half filled with lukewarm water. Shake vigorously. In five seconds (or less) it will have dissolved completely.

Use our hypodermatic tablets. Get results. Get them promptly.

**PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY**

Home Offices and Laboratories,

Detroit, Michigan.





# CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

A monthly journal devoted to the development and welfare of Eclectic Medicine on the Pacific Coast and publishing the lists of questions asked by Board of Medical Examiners of the State of California. ::

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Address all communications to

CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

818 Security Building

:: :: ::

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE COPIES

## Are You a Member of the National?

If not, you ought to be a member of your State and National Eclectic Medical Association.

Do you know that the NATIONAL has a right to your influence and help in strengthening its organization?

Membership includes a subscription to the official journal, THE QUARTERLY, containing all papers, proceedings and discussions, editorials and current news. It puts you in fraternal touch with the best men in our school.

Send now for application blank and sample QUARTERLY to

Wm. N. Mundy, M. D., Editor

Forest, Ohio



“professional confidence is the greatest asset of any manufacturer, especially so when his assurance is based solely upon the therapeutic reliability of his product.

Actual clinical demonstration is the only logical and convincing method of determining the therapeutic value of a remedy, and by results thus manifested, antiphlogistine acquired, and has retained professional confidence as a reliable and trustworthy dressing in the treatment of all inflammatory conditions whether deep or superficial.

In the treatment of Tonsillitis, Bronchitis, Quinsy, Pleuritis and other throat and chest affections, antiphlogistine applied thick and hot stimulates capillary and arterial circulation, thus relieving inflammation, congestion and pain, thereby affording prompt and positive relief.”



# The Quick Relief of Pain.

This is what one physician wrote:

**"I was called to a patient suffering intensely from a painful affliction that another physician had failed to relieve. I spread Libradol at once over the seat of pain, and prescribed the indicated internal remedies. The patient was at once relieved, and fell asleep before internal medication was instituted. Since this event, I have been the physician of that family."**

The above is a not uncommon experience. Physicians who promptly apply Libradol over the seat of pain, not only relieve the sufferer, but care for themselves as well.

The following is the experience of a patient suffering from facial neuralgia:

**Coal-tar products, nervines internally, and other processes, had been utilized by the attendant physician, to no avail. Another physician was called, who spread Libradol over the forehead and behind and below the ears.**

**Within ten minutes relief followed, and in half an hour all pain had disappeared. The indicated Specific Medicines were now prescribed. There was no return of the neuralgic pain.**

This experience lost a family to the first-named physician, who either did not know the virtues of Libradol, or neglected to employ it.

A suffering patient cares little for the details of a scientific diagnosis a physician may make, and less for a Latin name. A man in pain seeks a physician to relieve his pain. To know what to do to accomplish this object, and how to effect a cure, is the physician's responsibility. The ability to relieve pain and cure disease counts more, in the patient's opinion, than the memorizing of the entire contents of a Latin dictionary.

**LLOYD BROTHERS.**

CINCINNATI, O., November 1, 1910.



# Chronic MALARIAL Disease

*To reconstruct the damages in the organs of assimilation, and in convalescence after the attack, the indicated remedy is.*

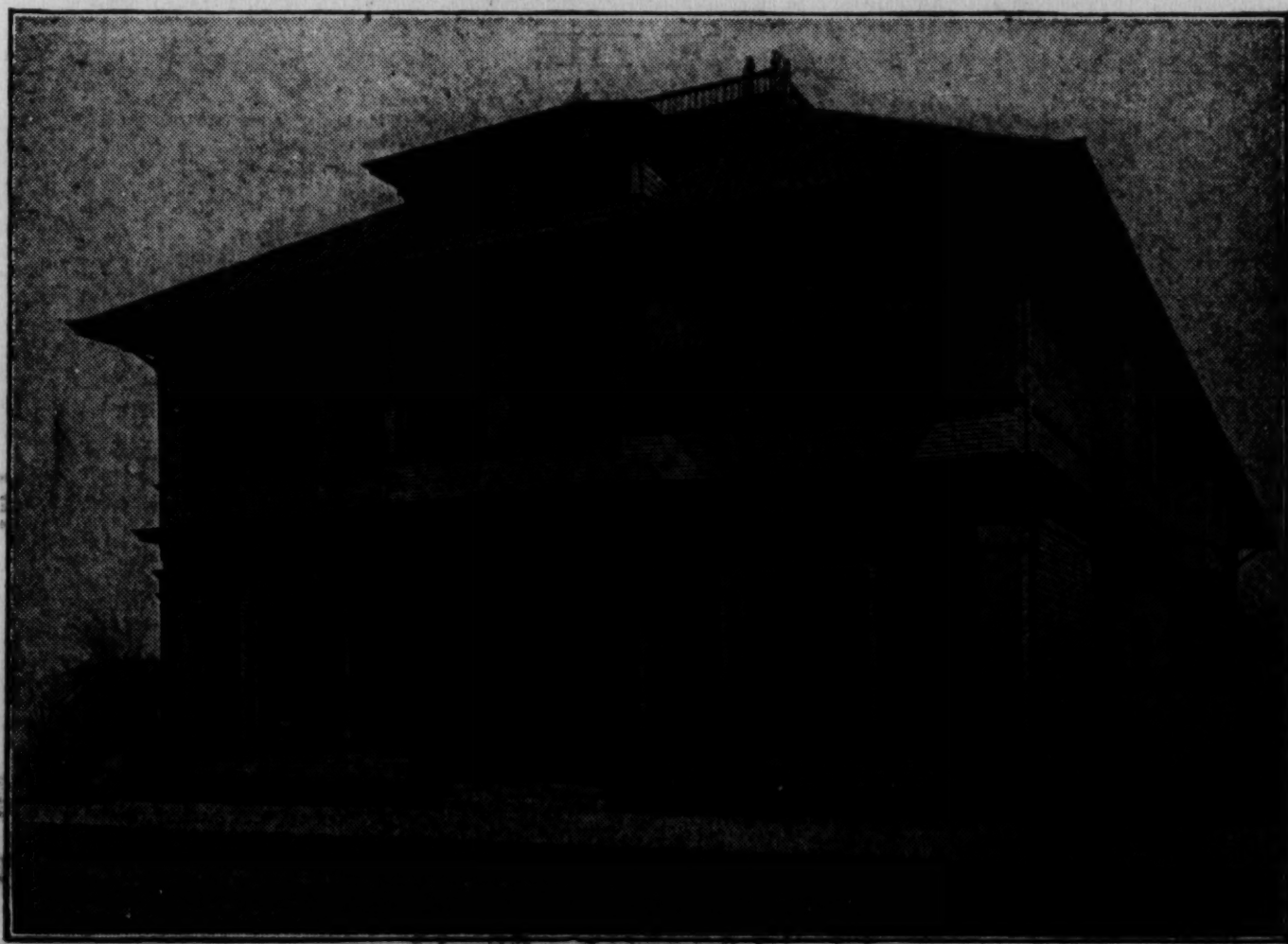


*It is particularly successful in anaemic subjects.*

EACH FLUID OUNCE OF HAGEE'S CORDIAL OF THE EXTRACT OF COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND REPRESENTS THE EXTRACT OBTAINABLE FROM ONE-THIRD FLUID OUNCE OF COD LIVER OIL (THE FATTY PORTION BEING ELIMINATED) 6 GRAINS CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE, 3 GRAINS SODIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE, WITH GLYCERIN AND AROMATICS.

Supplied in sixteen ounce bottles only. Dispensed by all druggists.

**Katharmon Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.**



WESTLAKE HOSPITAL, 2017-2019 ORANGE ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.



**THOSE NERVOUS GUSTS**

that are so frequently coincident with the menstrual flow, and the still harsher cerebral disturbances attending the menopause calm down under the restraining influence of

**PASSIFLORA**

(DANIEL'S CONCENTRATED TINCTURE)

until they are no more than mild manifestations of the psyche laboring under excitement.

~ NO DEPRESSION FOLLOWS ~

NO HABIT IS FORMED.

~ SAMPLES AND LITERATURE SUPPLIED TO PHYSICIANS PAYING EXPRESS CHARGES  
Laboratory of JOHN B. DANIEL, Atlanta, Georgia.

**ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE**

OF THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK

Excellant Facilities  
Dispensary and Laboratories in Building  
Send for Catalogue

GEO. W. THOMPSON, M. D.  
President of the Faculty

JOHN T. SIBLEY, M. D.  
Secretary of the Faculty

H. HARRIS, M. D.  
Registrar



**THE CALIFORNIA**  
**ECLECTIC**  
**MEDICAL COLLEGE**  
**FORMERLY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

**337½ South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.**

The Curriculum is graded and extends through four years with thirty-six weeks in each term. Admission, instruction and graduation in conformity with the Medical Law of the State of California. Member of the National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges. Thirty-second annual session begins September 19th, 1910. For further information, address,

Dr. J. A. MUNK, Dean.

**THE LOS ANGELES**  
**ECLECTIC POLICLINIC**

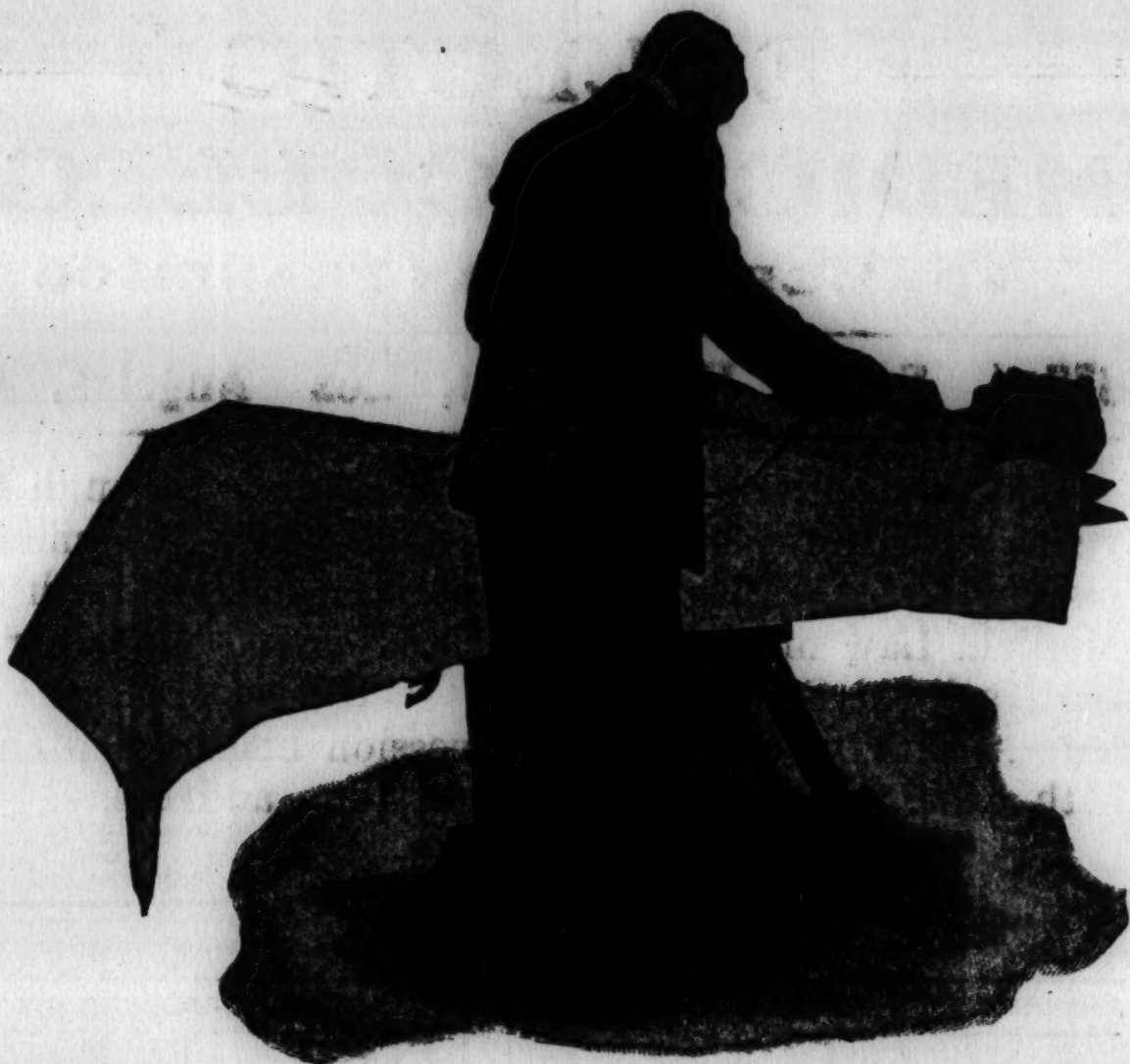
**A POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL**

Organized to Teach Disease Conditions as Modified by the Climate of Southern California. To demonstrate the latest methods of surgical technique. To afford facilities for a thorough review of theoretical branches. To provide modern laboratory apparatus for the study of Pathology and Bacteriology. For further information, address,

Dr. J. A. MUNK, Dean.



In Diseases of  
**MAL-NUTRITION**



**T**HE Physician whose office is equipped with the Physician's Vibragenitant has a powerful therapeutic aid.

**J**UST how it operates and why it is different and better than all other vibrators is told in our illustrated booklet. Sent on request. . . .

---

**THE SAM J. GORMAN CO.**

Manufacturers of High Grade Apparatus

824 W. FULLERTON AVE.

CHICAGO



## ESSENTIAL BLOOD ELEMENTS

Which all convalescents lack, have been found by thousands of the leading physicians for their patients in

# BOVININE

**BOVININE** supplies all this as no Beef Extract can. It raises the Opsonic Index to normal standard and prevents chronic invalidism.

**BOVININE** is not only a *perfect nutritive* tonic in itself, but being rich in **elementary iron** and all essential elements necessary for complete cell reconstruction and nutrition, it re-establishes completely normal metabolism, thus assuring a quick recovery from all wasting diseases.

*Write for Sample, also for one of our new Glass (sterilizable) Tongue Depressors*

**THE BOVININE COMPANY**  
75 West Houston St. New York City

### The Latest Eclectic Books

- Specific Diagnosis and Specific Medication.** By John William Fyfe, M.D. An entirely new work, based upon the writings of the late Prof. John M. Scudder, with extensive extracts from other Eclectic authors. 8vo, 792 pages, cloth, \$5.00; law sheep, \$6.00.
- Modern Physio-Therapy.** By Otto Juettner, M.D. Third edition. 8vo, 513 pp. Fully illustrated. Cloth, \$4.00. 1909.
- Diseases of Children.** By W. N. Mundy, M.D. 8vo. Over 500 pages, fully illustrated. \$3.00. 1908.
- The Eclectic Practice of Medicine.** By Rolla L. Thomas, M.D. 8vo, 1033 pages, fully illustrated in colors and black. Second edition. Cloth, \$6.00; sheep, \$7.00; postpaid. 1908.
- Essentials of Medical Gynecology.** By A. F. Stephens, M.D. 12mo, 428 pages, fully illustrated. Cloth, \$3.00, postpaid. 1907.
- Diseases of the Digestive Organs.** By Owen A. Palmer, M.D. 8vo, 524 pages. Cloth, \$3.00. 1907.
- Treatment of Disease.** By Finley Ellingwood, M.D. Two volumes. 8vo, 1100 pages. Cloth, \$6.00 per set, postpaid. 1907.
- Materia Medica and Therapeutics.** By Finley Ellingwood, M.D. Sixth revised edition. 8vo, 811 pages. Cloth, \$5.00; sheep, \$6.00. 1907.
- Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear.** By Kent O. Foltz, M.D. 12mo, 700 pages, fully illustrated. Cloth, \$3.50, postpaid. 1906.
- A Handy Reference Book to Specific Medication.** By J. S. Niederkorn, M.D. 16mo, pocket size, 151 pages. Flexible leather, \$1.00. 1905.
- Materia Medica and Clinical Therapeutics.** By F. J. Petersen, M.D. 12mo, 400 pages. Cloth, \$2.00. 1905.

**FOWLER BROS.**

543 South Broadway

Los Angeles, Cal.

### GASTROGEN TABLETS

A Neutralizing Digestive.

Sample and formula mailed to physicians upon request.

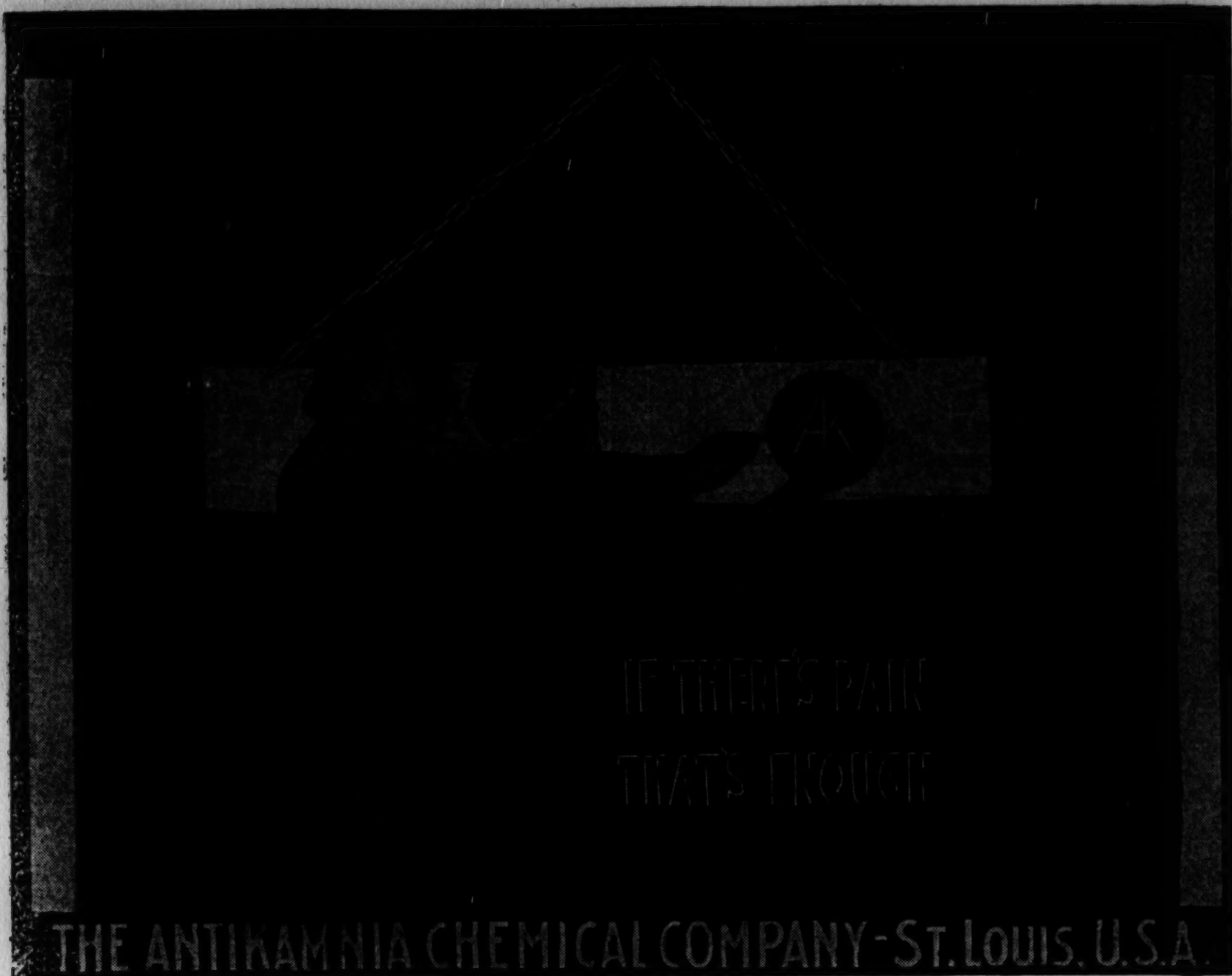
**Bristol-Myers Co.**

277-281 Greene Ave.

Brooklyn-New York, ..







IF THERE'S PAIN  
THAT'S TROUBLE

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY-ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

**B  
L  
O  
O  
D  
  
D  
Y  
S  
C  
R  
A  
S  
I  
A**

**B**LOOD DYSCRASIA as a pathological entity is as indefinable as ever. But recent physiological studies have emphasized anew the part played by certain constituents of the blood as protective, restorative and reparative forces. Modern therapeutics, therefore, finds a fundamental utility in the correction of any variation or deficiency of these forces. **Herein lies the special value of ECTHOL**—an eligible preparation of selected *Echinacea Angustifolia* and *Thuja Occidentalis*, presenting in potent form a remedy of uncommon anti-morbific power.

When other remedies of the so-called alterative type fail to exert the slightest effect in the various forms of blood dyscrasia, **ECTHOL** may be depended upon to promptly produce tangible results.

**BATTLE & COMPANY**

LONDON

ST. LOUIS

PARIS



AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER IN HARMONY WITH MODERN SURGERY

# The "STORM" Binder and Abdominal SUPPORTER

PATENTED

Is adapted to use of Men, Women, Children and Babies

No Whalebones  
Light

No Rubber Elastic  
Flexible

Durable

Washable as Underwear  
Comfortable

The invention which took the prize offered by the Managers of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia.

The "Storm" Binder may be used as a SPECIAL support in cases of prolapsed kidney, stomach, colon and in ventral and umbilical hernia; as a GENERAL support in pregnancy, obesity and general relaxation; as a POST-OPERATIVE Binder after operation upon the kidney, stomach, bladder, appendix and pelvic organs, and after plastic operations and in conditions of irritable bladder to support the weight of the viscera. Illustrated folder giving style, diagram for measuring and partial list of physicians using "Storm" Binder sent on request.



WOMAN'S BELT--Front View.



MAN'S BELT--Front View

Mail Orders Filled Within 24 Hours on Receipt of Price

PRICES NET

KATHERINE L. STORM, M.D.,

1612 Diamond St., PHILADELPHIA

## CLUB RATES

The various Eclectic publishers have decided to offer special club rates to March 1, 1909. If you are not familiar with any of these journals, a sample copy can be obtained on request.

Journals	Price	Club Rate
Amer. Med. Jour., 5255 Page Ave., St. Louis, Co.	\$1.00	\$ .85
Cal. Ec. Med. Jour., 818 Security Bldg, Los Angeles	1.00	1.00
Eclectic Med. Gleaner, 224 Court St., Cinti, O.	1.25	1.00
Eclectic Med. Journal, 1009 Plum St., Cinti., O.	1.75	1.50
Eclectic Review, 140 W. 71st St., New York, N. Y.	1.00	.85
Ellingwood's Therapist, 100 State St., Chicago	1.00	.85
National E. M. Quarterly, 630 W. 6th, Cinti., O.	1.00	1.00
Therapist, 703 Wash. St., Dorchester Dist., Boston	1.00	.85

You can subscribe to any or all of the above through this office, the only condition being that you include a "paid in advance" subscription to the CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL, at one dollar.



## EXCEPTIONAL PALATABILITY

IS ONE OF THE  
DISTINCTIVE  
FEATURES OF

# HYDROLEINE

(AN EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL)

The chief factors concerned in the exceptional palatability of Hydroleine are (a) the purity and freshness of the oil, (b) the masking of that raw taste which even the purest cod-liver oil retains till perfectly emulsified, (c) its delicate flavoring, and (d) its freedom from medicinal admixtures. It has a smooth, distinctive, nutty flavor that children like. Its small globules are a guaranty of its marked digestibility. Sold by druggists.

THE CHARLES N. CRITTENTON CO.

115 Fulton St., New York

Sample with literature sent *gratis* to any physician on request

## SALVITAE AND SALUGEN

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELEMENT

Proper appreciation of the importance of the constitutional element in such dental affections as pyorrhea alveolaris and gingivitis is responsible for the wide-spread esteem and employment of

### SALVITAE

Salvitae is of inestimable service in dental affections of constitutional origin, because it corrects those metabolic disturbances which lead to the deposition of salivary and serumal concretions. In consequence of its stimulating influence on the excretory channels, the elimination of the products of combustion is complete.

The remedial action of Salvitae in dental disorders of constitutional origin is, of course, augmented by the conjunctive employment of a local agent capable of effecting oral prophylaxis.

Destruction of pathogenic micro-organisms, prevention of fermentative processes, stimulation of periodontal structures and maintenance of oral prophylaxis is best accomplished by the use of

### SALUGEN

Salugen is an exceptionally powerful and absolutely harmless antiseptic, deodorant, detergent, disinfectant and prophylactic.

LITERATURE AND SAMPLES WILL BE SENT PREPAID, ON REQUEST.

AMERICAN APOTHECARIES COMPANY  
ASTORIA, GREATER NEW YORK.



# The California Eclectic Medical Journal

Vol III

DECEMBER, 1910.

No. 12

## ✦ Original Contributions ✦

### MEDICAL FREEDOM.

Ovid S. Laws, M. D., Los Angeles, California.

"The National League for Medical Freedom" is the most important "insurgent" movement of our day. It is rather late, but possibly not too late, to prevent the installment of a cabinet officer to issue "Bulls" and "Edicts" backed by the army and navy of the once "land of the free and the home of the brave."

As a foretaste of what we may expect if the cabinet scheme succeeds, I offer a couple of samples of the sort of medical science being dished out already. I got the following facts from a monthly magazine entitled "Physical Culture." In 1907 in the city of New York, Mary Malon was engaged as a cook for a wealthy family who had several other servants. Two or three of these servants got down with "typhoid fever." The doctors looked the place over, but finding no place for it in the house, turned their attention to the cook, who was a rosy-cheeked Irish girl, and the very picture of neatness. But, without any authority they hustled her off to a hospital and had her examined for typhoid germs. The report was that though she was in perfect health, she was a veritable "typhoid germ breeder." This was reported to the health board of New York City, which assumed the authority to banish her to an island in the North river with the company only of a pet dog. There she remained until 1909, over two years, when some wealthy people had her released by "Habeas Corpus" proceedings in court against the entire health department, and their dupes. It is said that every doctor in the court room "gave her a wide berth." Were they cowards or hypocrites? How is that for medical science? Typhoid germs are said to be the cause of typhoid fever, and yet a perfectly healthy girl is condemned as a "germ factory" and deprived of her right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, by the mere assumption of authority. Yet this is the class of men striving for power to force that sort of stuff they call



science upon the people, and sit down on every doctor that does not swallow it.

For cruelty and imbecility this can scarcely be beat in modern times, but like unto it is the next case.

A resident of Washington city, named John Early, went down into North Carolina and worked in a paper factory where they used "great quantities of caustic potash in preparing wood pulp." Early and others suffered much from dermatitis caused by the potash. On his return to Washington he called on a Dr. Stewart for some remedy for his skin trouble. Dr. Stewart pronounced it a case of leprosy, and sent him to the Board of Health. They promptly confirmed Stewart's diagnosis and put him in quarantine. His skin trouble soon disappeared but he was not set free, until the poor fellow became demented and "committed suicide."

If such horrors are already being enacted right in our National Capital by the very men seeking a bureau of authority, what may we expect when they get it. Rather than admit that they were mistaken, Early was held without hope of release until he killed himself.

No wonder the people are turning to all sorts of fads and cures for their ills, when they see and hear of such barbarity enacted in the name of "Medical Science." They have found a girl in perfect health can be a typhoid germ breeder. Is she the only one, that she should be thus cut off from society? If people in perfect health can breed typhoid germs, why may not others breed the germs of tuberculosis, and so on through the long list.

These New York doctors have opened up a new field for investigation and kicked the old theories overboard. It will now be in order for our cabinet officers to issue an edict, setting forth that all diseases are caused by germs of various malignant sorts carried about by seemingly healthy people who are immune from their peculiar germ influence. Therefore, detectives must be appointed by every health board in the United States of America and sent among the people to find all germ breeders and have them quarantined as provided for.

This would give business to quite an army of doctors of the orthodox sect. Doubtless they may stir up some of the spirit of '76 which lies dormant but not totally dead. The idea of the fumes of potash causing leprosy is also new and contradicts the contagion theory. But contradictions are in plain view in both cases. The people should arise in their might and deal with this growing tyranny and its promoters as the worst enemies to life and liberty and compared to which the whole army of germs and microbes amount to nothing.



**LIFE, OR DELUSIONS OF THE MODERN MATERIALIST.**

(Continued.)

**Dr. E. P. Bailey, Long Beach, Cal.**

Let us now examine a little more closely the stock-arguments, or rather assertions, of modern materialism before we turn for light to revelations of a different order. We are told that "mind is a function of the brain," and furthermore, that this mind of ours was developed merely in the interest of the BODY, viz., to enable it to seek food, shelter, etc., and to propagate its species. Thus the BODY is the main consideration, this precious agglomerate of material particles, without sense or consciousness of any sort. "Nature," it would seem (according to this beautiful and elevating doctrine), is exceedingly anxious to have the greatest possible number of these carcasses strutting about, these living automata, and has kindly provided each with a certain quantity of intelligence or mind—not for the sake of its higher enlightenment but as a sort of necessary evil, or unavoidable concomitant, to enable it to obtain food and continue its peculiar existence for a brief period.

A very comforting arrangement! Mind is, thus, merely added because the body could not get along without it, i. e., because it would not have the sense to eat when it feels hungry, or wear clothes as a protection against cold, and to seek shelter from rain or storm. If it had been possible to produce a body without MIND, a body that could eat, drink and exist without a particle of consciousness, a living automaton in the strictest sense, so much the better and simpler from the standpoint of modern materialism. Mind, as a mere waste of energy, would then have been supremely superfluous.

Again; what a beautiful theory! What a sublime achievement on the part of Nature, or the great Noumenon, after endless struggles and experiments, to have enabled certain particles of matter—the atoms or molecules of a few elementary substances—to attract each other, or assimilate other particles, in order to finally develop into a living automaton, and strut about as an artistic conglomerate, or astounding example of molecular jugglery. A certain amount of intelligence was reluctantly added, as a necessary evil, to help this prodigy along and get it to assist in the process of producing similar ones.

Would it seem possible that any rational mind could fail to see the incongruity—the absurdity—of such a position; that there are men of considerable mental acumen, scientists of no small reputation, whom we fain would admire and place upon a pedestal, yet hopelessly entangled in this extraordinary delusion, nay who far from realizing or admitting the rottenness of the foundations upon which the entire structure of their



cosmology is erected, take pride in the appellation of "Materialist," as if denoting an especial degree of enlightenment, and look with a sort of contemptuous pity on those who deny that their precious "matter" can't be made to account for the phenomena of consciousness, or the mystery of life.

The usual retort of the disciples of modern materialism, when one ventures to point out its inconsistencies and fallacies (as I had occasion, lately, to again realize, when discussing the subject of consciousness with one of our learned scientists) is. What better explanation have you to offer, who claim to represent a more satisfactory philosophy? Is not everything we see around us composed of matter? Is not matter omnipresent and indestructible? Are we not, in all our actions and dealings—from the first moment of our existence to the last—limited to matter in every conceivable form? Our mind (so-called), is it not entirely associated with and dependent upon the brain, which is matter pure and simple? Where, indeed, is your mind without your brain? We do not, of course, claim that we have solved the mystery of life, but to us it seems more probable that thought, mind, consciousness, spirit, soul, or whatever else you may choose to call it, is a mere organic function, the result of certain favorable combinations of particles, than that it should be a separate entity, co-eternal with, or even superior to matter.

Now this is a fair statement of our present materialistic philosophy condensed, certainly, but fair, and no materialist can say they are wilful misrepresentations, or concealment of what he would consider its strong points. Its main argument is, and always has been, that of the apparent universality of matter, and its apparent sufficiency to produce all the phenomena of Nature, including those of life and consciousness. Mind is a mere result of molecular arrangement, or vibration, just as the sweetness of sugar results from a certain symmetrical disposition of the atoms of carbon and hydrogen. Indeed, materialism constantly points to chemistry in illustration or "proof" of its assertions, as if chemical process were of the same order, or differed only in degree from those which produce the phenomena of the mental world. Mind thus becomes a property of matter under given conditions, and is a mere temporary phenomenon which accompanies certain groupings of material particles which we call "organism" to enable them (as above described) to move about, feed and maintain the more intricate conditions of their precarious existence.

It would, of course, be the height of absurdity to expect the materialist to believe in such a thing as immortality. That



would almost be interpreted by him as an insult to his understanding. Immortality? Yes, as much as you like of it as regards matter, for Matter is indestructible, and has always existed, but mind or consciousness! Why, you don't mean to be serious? How can that be immortal which is merely a result of temporary conditions? You might as well talk of the immortality of sweetness after the sugar has been eaten, or of the immortality of electricity after the battery is destroyed!

Let us pause a moment before we endeavor to show the fallacy of this kind of reasoning, difficult as the task may appear to those who are hopelessly entangled, as it were, in the meshes of a philosophy which seems all the more impregnable (to shallow reason) as it constantly boasts of drawing its conclusions entirely from "facts." Would it not seem more probable because more in harmony with enlightened reason—that, instead of mind existing for the sake of the body (viz., to enable a mere conglomeration of material particles to preambulate for a brief space of time on this sub-lunary sphere) it were the body which existed for the MIND'S sake? Is not, within our entire experience of organic nature, the less perfect always subordinate to the more perfect, so that we may confidently challenge any student of biology to produce a single instance where a superior order should be said to exist for the sake of an inferior one? (That certain representatives of organic life infest, or pray upon, others far higher in the organic scale could not possibly be construed into a proof of the contrary. For instance, it would be preposterous to assert that the stately oak tree existed for the sake of the lichen which grows on its bark, the wheat for the sake of the fungus which occasionally destroys it, or the intelligent dog for the sake of the parasitic flea.)

Would it not seem more plausible and reasonable that the object of the "Great Unknown" is, not to provide certain degrees of intelligence to enable a great variety of BODIES to strut about, temporarily, but rather to produce these bodies in order to furnish the necessary conditions for various degrees of intelligence to manifest themselves and undergo certain experiences which are necessary for their higher development?

From an early date in the history of philosophical speculation the idea of looking upon the body in the light of a temporary "prison" for the mind, or soul, has been a favorite one with at least the great majority of those mystics of Christianity, in conformity with the Neo-Platonists, took it for granted that matter and mind were separate entities, and that the soul was compelled—for reasons which they did not venture to fathom—



to dwell for a while in this "house of flesh," or "house of clay," viz., the body. The Christian Church of the present day not only endorses this conception with all the force of its authority, but makes it a fundamental doctrine of its faith.

Modern materialism, or "positive science," would fain persuade us that mind is a mere result of temporary conditions, of "molecular grouping," as if a fortuitous arrangement of particles—no matter how elaborate and complex—could account for the marvel of consciousness. That chemical processes furnish, or exhibit, nothing which even in the remotest way could be compared with the phenomenon of intelligence, must be clear to all unprejudiced thinkers, and it is amazing to notice the naivete with which some of the foremost champions of the materialistic hypothesis point to the fact of ISOMERISM in chemistry as if calculated to throw light upon the origin of mind.

One can readily understand why, for instance, four elementary substances which, in chemical combination of a certain order, form a RED liquid, possessed of such and such properties, should, when differently combined, produce a GREEN liquid, whose qualities are entirely different, in spite of the fact that the original ingredients in each case are the same. Reasoning on the grounds of atomic hypothesis, it is only necessary to assume that the elementary atoms or molecules of the one combination are differently grouped, or associated, in the other. Thus the same ingredients which, in a certain mode of arrangement, form a healthy beverage, may in another constitute a deadly poison.

But what, in the name of reason, has this to do with the marvel of intelligence? Is mind, then, indeed a mere result of number and quantity? Does it follow that because four ingredients in a certain combination form a red liquid, and in another a green one, that in a third they will be able to THINK? On what grounds can we associate or compare two classes of phenomena, so utterly unlike as those of mind and matter? All chemical and physical properties of matter appeal to our senses of sight, touch, smell, etc., while mind is entirely invisible, intangible, and beyond the reach of our perception. To apply the same kind of reasoning to the domain of consciousness that we employ in our dealings with the material world, would be like drawing conclusions as to the future of Japan from the behavior of certain black cats in the principality of Monaco.

The fact of our having eyes and ears does not account for the marvel of our seeing and hearing. Let the physiologist ever so ingeniously explain to us the construction of our organs of vision, and the physicist tell us all about the laws of optics; does



this bring us an inch nearer the solution of the enigma?

Behind the eye there is the MIND which does all the seeing, hearing and feeling we experience from the cradle to the grave, and without which sensation of any kind would be altogether impossible. Eyes, ears, hands, etc., are so many tools which the mind employs in order to establish or maintain a sort of communication with the external world, but which, per se, are utterly devoid of feeling. If, instead of explaining the mystery of seeing, hearing, etc., the disciple of modern materialism furnishes a minute description of the mechanism of the eyes, ears, etc., it amounts to no more than a description of a painter's tools would, in helping us to understand how a picture came to exist, without taking the slightest cognizance of the artist.

Extinguish the MIND in all human beings, but leave the eyes intact, and all seeing is at an end; likewise all hearing, feeling, etc., no matter in how perfect a condition the respective organs may still remain. We are here, again, brought face to face with the greatest of all mysteries, viz., that of the real nature of mind, which probably no human understanding will ever completely solve. Lucky, indeed, shall we be if ever we succeed in throwing a gleam of light upon the *modus operandi* with which sense-impressions are communicated to the intellect, and transformed into thought or consciousness. The marvel does not exist in our having eyes and ears, but in our being able to see and hear with them. Explain this and perhaps you explain everything else that has hitherto puzzled our benighted understanding. Even Herbert Spencer, who, without being a materialist in the narrower sense still has a decided leaning towards a materialistic explanation of the world-enigma, and who may be called the subtlest of modern reasoners—even he stands dumbfounded as it were, before the phenomenon of consciousness—and admits his utter inability to account for the manner in which sense-impressions are transformed into thought, or, speaking more strictly, communicated to the intellect.

And yet, the whole mystery may, perhaps, admit of an explanation so simple that, when discovered, it will occasion universal surprise why nobody thought of it before. The simplest truths are usually the ones upon which man stumbles latest (as the experience of all times has confirmed); thus the possibility is by no means excluded that some fortuitous circumstance—some trifling observation, or apparently incidental chain of reasoning—will, some day, lead to the revelation of the great world-mystery, when the veil, hitherto deemed impenetrable,



is torn asunder, and we are startled to behold an overwhelming truth, which might have been in our possession ages ago.

All attempts on the part of materialistic science to prove that mind is a product of matter having failed, and being likely to fail in future, how would it be if we were to reverse the sentence, and turn for light to that school of philosophy which from a remote antiquity has maintained that matter is a product of MIND.

One of the greatest triumphs of speculative reasoning, and beyond comparison the most important step hitherto taken towards the solution of the world-enigma, was the discovery that an OBJECT IMPLIES A SUBJECT, viz., that any given object (for instance a tree) cannot, by any possible stretch of imagination, be said to exist, unless there be at the same time a MIND to conceive it. In extension of this discovery it necessarily follows that the entire outer world can have no independent existence, i. e., cannot be real, except as a mental phenomenon, and that if MIND should ever be destroyed or cease to exist, the "world," as a matter of course, would cease to exist also.

This discovery was already made thousands of years ago by subtle reasoners in far-off Hindostan, and its deductions are given with marvelous clearness in the Upanishads, which are philosophical treatises appended to the Vedas; a treasure-house of wisdom which has on equal, and in comparison with which the logic of some of our foremost modern luminaries sounds like the veriest child's prattle. In those sublime records we have an epitome of the wisdom of sages who pondered over life's riddle long before Pythagoras and Plato impressed their great thoughts on the foremost minds of Hellas, and, like a golden thread running through the Upanishads, is the ever-recurring lesson, "Matter is an illusion; mind alone is real."

To the ordinary untrained intellect, with its crude, empirical conceptions and its blind, unreasoning dogmatism, nothing would seem more absurd than the idea that the external world is not real. The mere suggestion of such a possibility is enough to set every dunce in Christendom bellowing with derisive mirth. "What? You actually mean to tell us that these chairs and tables do not exist? Are you demented? Why, **HERE THEY ARE**; you can **SEE** them and **FEEL** them, and what better proof can there be of their reality?" This is the stock argument resorted to by those who are not accustomed to ponder over the causes of things, but are satisfied to call a certain object a stone, and another a "tree" because they have from infancy been taught to do so, and who go through life without ever realizing the profound mystery which is involved in these



conceptions. Verily, it DOES require a great deal more than the so-called "evidence of our senses" to demonstrate to enlightened reason the reality of the external universe—a VERY great deal.

Where is your universe without your MIND? Take away a man's mind, and what has become of his world? What has become of his chairs and tables; of his trees and flowers; of his sun and moon; and the host of stars which makes us that universe which now appears to him so substantial? They have vanished into nothingness.

"None are so blind as those who WILL not see," and I think the history of all times has verified the truth of this adage. Yet even in the darkest of ages—in mediaeval Europe—when ignorance and superstition held the nations in bondage, and the upas-tree of ecclesiasticism spread its branches far and wide over the fairest of regions during the long weary centuries of oppression, when torture and death at the stake threatened those who pried into the secrets of nature and dared to make known their discoveries, EVEN THEN there existed those of our forefathers who had caught a glimpse of the great truth. Among the mystics of the Middle Ages were many profound minds, whose wisdom—often expressed in the quaintest fashion—is only now in a fair way of being appreciated, having been brought to light again by recent research. That some of these men, by dint of introspective contemplation, fostered by asceticism and solitude, reached a degree of enlightenment comparable to that of the Hindu sages, cannot be doubted in the least, and that others, of the type of Jacob Boehme and Scheffler, who did not lead the life of hermits, but were born philosophers, arrived at conclusions of vast significance, after keenly pondering over life's mystery, all who run may read.

There is a strange fascination in solitude. Man—that singular mixture of the bestial and divine—who in the society of his own species delights in being paltry and trivial, and in developing the more ignoble and clownish side of his nature, becomes a different being when, by necessity or choice he is left to his own meditations. The silence of the forest, the stillness of the desert, the vast expanse of the ocean, or the unbroken quiet of some secluded nook, awaken in him thoughts and feelings which the bustle of every day life can never engender. Then man is apt to propound to himself the great old riddle, and to descend into the abyssmal depths of his own consciousness.

The truth that an object necessitates a subject, and that without a mind to perceive it there can be no world, was patent, among others, to Angelus Silesius, a German mystic



who expressed his philosophy in simple verse, and who clearly recognized that even "his Creator" must disappear simultaneously with the destruction of his MIND, if death means annihilation. This portentous conclusion is expressed by him in the following artless rhyme which, nevertheless, is a masterpiece of incontrovertible logic:

"I know, God cannot live a moment without me,  
He must give up the ghost, should I e'er cease to be."

It inexorably follows that, if what we term "death" completely terminates the existence of an individual, viz., extinguishes the MIND, the world will disappear, too, including all the gods or demons which ever haunted a distorted imagination: AS FAR AS THE INDIVIDUAL IN QUESTION IS CONCERNED. If the mind ALSO continue, until finally, with the disappearance of the last consciousness, the last WORLD will disappear.

But leaving the addle-headed element out of consideration, there are not a few advanced reasoners who, while admitting the force of the maxim that "an object implies a subject," yet imagine that because a thing is beheld by several people, at the same time and in the same place, it must therefore have an independent existence. They are apt to forget, however, that the minds of most human beings are practically on the same level, being constituted, as it were, after the same pattern, and that there is the closest interrelationship (by virtue of descent and mode of living) even between the more heterogenous elements of the human race. Besides, are we not constantly molding and shaping the mind of the rising generation in conformity with our own, viz., endeavoring to make others behold things as WE see them? What else is education than a process of trying to bring about in others a condition of mind similar to that of our own? In proportion as I succeed in causing another individual to see things from the same standpoint, or in the same light in which I behold them, in that proportion will his WORLD become the same as mine.

Now, while it is clear that the worlds of no two individuals can be PRECISELY alike—for the simple reason that no two MINDS are ever the same—it is obvious that some of the more commonplace of our conceptions (by dint of heredity, if for no other reason) must be practically universal, as far as the human race is concerned. Among these are the thought-pictures which make up the ordinary NORMAL WORLD of the average individual. These thought-pictures, which present themselves to us as material objects, are practically alike in the great majority of individuals, so that what I, for instance, am accustomed to call a "horse" would be called a like



term all over the world. It is only when we come to describe these objects very closely that we discover to our amazement—that the horse WE behold is not the horse seen by another; nay, if ten million pairs of eyes were apparently gazing upon the self same horse there would be ten million different horses.

Take an ordinary farmer and an artist (painter) into a forest and let them describe what they see around them. The result would be a revelation to many shallow reasoners and disciples of materialism who now insist upon making themselves ridiculous by delivering oracular opinions on subjects which they have never philosophically investigated. The farmer would see things to which the artist is absolutely blind, whereas the artist would see and be impressed with objects of which the farmer never dreams; they would, in fact, behold two essentially different worlds, because their minds are not the same.

That which I do not see and of which I do not dream, i. e., that which is altogether beyond my perception, DOES NOT EXIST, as far as I am concerned. If another individual points it out to me, then he alters my MIND, and therefore my WORLD.

Or take a ploughboy into a botanical garden and let him see an interesting assortment of strange plants and flowers; he will gaze upon them as he would upon vacancy, for, to him a plant is simply a plant, a flower a "flower;" moreover he is accustomed to call everything in the line of vegetation "weeds" if it has no immediate bearing on agriculture. Now take a flower and explain to that boy all about its wonderful structure; about the anthers and pistil; about the ovaries; about the meaning of the petals and the wonderful relations between insects and flowers. Teach him that the plant produces the flower for no other purpose than to attract the insect, in order to make a tool of it in effecting cross-fertilization. What is the result? Why, YOU HAVE ALTERED THAT BOY'S MIND, and now he sees a thousand things of which he had not dreamed before—which to him did not exist.

On this fundamental truth rests the power of persuasion, of example and precept, and the thousand and one influences which now determine our conduct. If we effect a change in another individual's MIND, we produce a corresponding change in his WORLD.

To all intents and purposes, viz., as far as our every day life is concerned, the objects which apparently surround us, and which constitute our "world" are as real as if they actually existed. We live on a "plane of matter," that is to say, our



condition of mind is such that we cannot effect a radical change in our surroundings without a supreme effort.

What, let me ask again IS "matter?" No scientist has been able to define it. Looked at from the standpoint of Western science, it is the profoundest of all mysteries, and the atomic hypothesis does not offer the faintest ray of light. Can you imagine a particle of substance so small that it cannot be divided once more? What ARE these atoms? What is their form? They must have some form. If so, what is between them? There must be interstices, and these must be filled with something, for science denies the existence of a vacuum or a "nothing." Do they all float in an ocean or something, these myriads of atoms? What IS this something? There are no limits to the possibilities of minuteness, for even the smallest imaginable interstice is INFINITELY LARGE compared with no INTERSTICE; thus there must follow an infinite series of substances, each finer than the previous one, but each furnishing new interstices. Here again we are confronted with the fundamental enigma, and it becomes evident that the atom of science is an illusion.

We are living in a world of mystery. We are surrounded by appearances which we fondly persuade ourselves to be realities, having from infancy been accustomed to look upon them as such, though they are little more than phantoms of our imagination, or, as Carlyle aptly expresses it, "The clothes in which we dress our thoughts." We see the sun rise in the east and set in the west and look upon this as the most natural thing in the world; we see the moon with its changes and all the starry host, and habit has rendered us indifferent to those wonders. We drop a stone and expect it to fall on the ground; we plant an acorn and expect an oak tree from it; we would be greatly surprised to see it develop into a cucumber; we perceive the effects of heat and cold upon ourselves and other bodies and look upon all these phenomena as matters of course—yet they are profound and awful mysteries if we go below the surface.

Carlyle, in his SARTOR RESARTUS, gives utterance to the following remarkable sentence:

"I stretch forth my hand to clutch the sun. Vain and foolish attempt. It is a hundred million miles distant. Yet if, by some wondrous miracle, my arm were to suddenly extend, so that I could touch it, the marvel would merely consist in the lengthening of my arm and in the power of my body to sustain it: it would be incomparably smaller than the marvel that I am HERE and have an arm which I can stretch forth at all."

But the moment we look upon the so-called "physical universe" as a PRODUCT of the MIND the great riddle is solved,



and we behold order and symmetry where all before was chaos and confusion. "Look within your own self" is the lesson of the Upanishads; and no amount of materialistic research will unravel the world-mystery. That mind is the only reality has also been the conclusion of our greatest Western philosophers, from Plato to Schopenhauer, and it cannot be too often repeated that the fact of our being able to see or touch a thing does not prove its independent existence, but merely shows that something is going on in our mind. In our dreams the world is, to us, for the time being, as real as in the so-called waking condition, and we can see, hear and feel objects which are utterly devoid of existence. Time and space, likewise, are purely mental conceptions, which vary in each individual and are never precisely the same in us for two consecutive moments, being entirely regulated by the prevailing condition of the mind. Indeed, there are as many worlds as there are minds, and although the general resemblance between these worlds is such that we may speak of a normal type, yet among so many millions of minds there must be at least a few who are so differently constituted that they may be said to live in quite another world. Those whom we call "insane" are simply cases which differ largely from the normal type, and we put them into asylums because they happen to be in the minority, although their world is to them as real as ours to us. It may be urged in reply that their "insanity" is due to some alteration, disease or peculiarity of the brain, but this decidedly PROVES what is here being maintained, viz., that what we call the external world depends entirely on the condition of the mind of the individual member of the human race, but which even there is completely controlled by temporary conditions or "mental peculiarities," cannot be real.

Mind, then, is the universal creator. It produces its own world; its own joy and its own sorrow; its own Elysium and its own Tartarus. Says Omar Khayyam, the famous Persian sage, in his Rubaiyat:

"I sent my soul through the Invisible,  
Some letter of that after-life to spell;  
And by and by my soul returned to me,  
And answered, "I myself am heaven and hell."

Among the myriads of individuals who constitute the human family all degrees of intellectuality are represented, from that of the Australian savage to that of a Shakespere or Goethe. There is no such thing as an equality of endowment, yet all may ascend to higher planes of self-consciousness. Knowledge constitutes the only kind of wealth worth possessing, for everything else is transitory and illusive. He who aspires to the



higher enlightenment is freed from what Oriental philosophers have termed the "pain of being," viz., (the disappointment springing from the thralldom of a world which is deceptive and unreal) in proportion as he approaches his great goal. This was recognized by the mediaeval recluse and still forms the cardinal motive of the Hindu ascetic, who retires into solitude in order to be better able to seek that light which he prizes above all earthly possessions.

Doubtless many will read these lines and differ, aye, even condemn my conclusions, such, however, is the fate of the philosopher. For the past ten years, I have been philosophizing (thinking), as well as up and doing, and will continue to do so. To me my experiences are invaluable, for they have made this stage of my life worth living and given me a keener perception and appreciation of the next. Not being encircled by either sect or section I extend the hand of fellowship to all men. I can learn something from all classes.

Eclecticism appeals to me in its broadest sense; endeavor to apply it, fellow practitioners, not only in your practice, but in your every thought and action.

### **THE PETRIFIED FORESTS OF ARIZONA.**

J. A. Munk, M.D., Los Angeles, California.

Petrified wood is found in various portions of our Western country, but nowhere in such profusion, nor of so many bright colors, as in Arizona. A knowledge of this wood is of comparatively recent date and was first discovered and described during the early Government surveys, but no particular notice was taken of it until some time afterwards. Relic hunters who chanced that way occasionally picked up some specimens out of curiosity and vandals sometimes shattered the giant trunks with explosives in order to obtain the valuable crystals and precious gems which they contained. At one time quantities of this material was carted off and shipped east by rail in carloads to be manufactured into tablets and tabletops for furniture and house decorations; but upon trial it was found to be so exceedingly hard and difficult to work that the cost of production made the price prohibitive to the average customer. Machinery was then invented for grinding it up and converting it into emery, but about that time the price of emery fell so much in the Canadian market that it made the scheme unprofitable when it was abandoned. After many years of delay Congress was finally induced to take action and give it protection by including it in a National Park.

The location of the forest is in Northeastern Arizona on the line of the Santa Fe railroad, on a high plateau and in a desert



region. It is part of the mesa country which extends over hundreds of miles of northern Arizona and New Mexico. All of this country is full of the evidence of upheaval and volcanic action. There are extinct craters, lava beds and cinder fields innumerable, with many lava buttes or chimneys of lava rock standing in mid-plain like pillars of stone, where the mesa was broken up and obliterated by weather erosion. A thick layer of sedimentary sandstone once covered the whole country and is still visible in places on the original mesa level where the cliffs bound the valleys. These scattered mesas are all that is left of what was once an extensive flat, unbroken tableland and they indicate the former elevated surface level. This rock wherever found marks the abrupt ending of every mesa and shows that they are all of the same formation and period of time. Broken fragments of this rock litter the talus along the cliffs where they have fallen from above, but do not extend out into the valley. No stones are found on any of the land lying between the cliffs. Whatever became of all this mass of rock which has disappeared is now not apparent.

Adamana on the Santa Fe railroad is the station where visitors stop to see the forest. In an early day a cattleman named Adam Hanna located a ranch at this place. His wife's name was Anna and when the road needed a name for its station the given names of husband and wife were joined and the station called Adamana. My first visit to the forest was during the month of August in 1901, while I was waiting in Holbrook for my party to arrive to go to the snake dance at Walpi. I happened to be ahead of time which gave the opportunity to make a side trip to the forest. I and another man hired a team and driver to take us out on a two days' trip and we went in, so to speak, by the back door. The distance is eighteen miles from Holbrook and only six from Adamana. We took bedding and some provisions and headed for a cattle ranch called "Jim's Camp," which was named after three cowboys, all of the same name and living on the ranch at the same time. Here we expected to find shelter and water, but when we arrived found the cabin deserted and empty and the well filled with debris from a recent cloudburst. It was during the rainy season and some muddy water was found in a ditch which was used to make coffee for the men and that furnished drink for the horses. We were lucky to find any water at all, as it is in a desert country where water is scarce at all times. During our stay we drove all over the forest and clear through to the farther end to the Bridge, which is a large petrified tree of solid rock that spans a ravine. The long trip from Holbrook is now seldom made as nearly all visitors stop at Adamana.



The original forest lies six miles south of the station and can be easily seen in one day's drive. It divides naturally into three separate sections called the first, second and third or the Rainbow, Crystal and Chalsedony forests. The bridge is in the first forest near the place of entrance and always receives attention. Trees are seen lying on the ground in every direction and in places are so thick that they are piled on top of each other. They are from one to five feet thick and from one hundred to two hundred feet long. All are broken into sections ranging from stove wood to sawlog lengths and cut square across as if done by a saw. The outside of the wood looks dark, but when a log is broken open and the inside exposed to view it presents all the colors of the rainbow and is a brilliant sight. Some trees retain their natural color throughout, and when they disintegrate split like wood and make a big pile of chips that seem only to be waiting for the touch of a lighted match to make them burn. The trees rest on stratified beds of clay and many bright colors that in themselves make an attractive picture. Geologically it is claimed that this region dates far back into Mesozoic time to the reptilian age and the Triassic formation. The theory of their petrification is that the trees were immersed for a long time in a body of heavily mineralized water. While plunged into this unusual bath the wood atoms of organic matter were gradually replaced by mineral atoms of an inorganic substance until they became silicified and all turned to stone. Broken pieces of petrified bone of the Saurian family are also found with the wood, but no perfect skeleton of any of these animals has yet been discovered. In my search for specimens I found one perfect vertebra and a section of an acetabulum, or portion of some socket joint.

Three years ago John Muir, the eminent naturalist, visited the forest and spent some time in exploring the old forest as well as the adjacent country, where he found other new forests. One lying six miles east of Adamana he named the Blue forest and another one north of the station he called the Black forest. On returning from my recent Santa Fe trip I decided to stop over one day to see the Blue forest and procure some of its attractive specimens. It gets its name from the bluish tinge which is seen in some of the "wood," although the bulk of this material is not blue, but has all the bright colors seen in the old forest and, if possible, in an intensified degree. The Blue forest is the smallest of the entire number, but what little there is of it is very fine. In speaking to Al Stevenson, who was my driver and is also proprietor of the hotel and custodian of the forest, I inquired as to what were the attractions of the Black forest. He replied



that it was a very interesting place, but did not dare to praise it on its merits lest his motives might be misunderstood. He mentioned the name of several distinguished men who had recently been there and all had expressed themselves as being highly pleased with their visit. In a moment I also got an inspiration to see it and at once decided to stay over another day.

Driving out together the next morning over a good natural road and on an easy upgrade all the way to the forest, we suddenly found ourselves on the edge of a precipice and looking down several hundred feet from the cliff of volcanic tufa into the Carrizo Creek Wash. Before us was a panorama of a vast amphitheater spread out in a semicircle, which rose in successive benches or terraces up to the skyline in the far distance. It was a brilliant scene of many bright colors extending as far as the eye could see. The sight was a complete surprise that produced a sensible shock of pleasure and as a color scheme is unsurpassed. I thought I knew Arizona and had seen the Painted Desert many times, but now for the first time I saw before me the real Painted Desert. A sight of this new wonderland was well worth while and an ample reward for staying a day longer and making the extra trip. For grand scenery and brilliancy of color this view makes a remarkable picture and is a fit companion piece to the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

We tied our horses to a tree, where later we ate our lunch, and descended into the depths by a steep trail down the cliff to get a nearer view of what there was to see. All the petrified wood in this forest is either jet black or a light brown, the natural color of the wood. Although the banks of clay are here all highly tinted as in the other forests, yet none of the wood shows any bright color. If the tint on the wood is due to the color in the soil, as has been claimed, the rule does not hold good in this instance. In all of the forests are found some large trees, but the north forest contains the larger ones. We inspected one tree that measured fully nine feet through at the butt. Most of the trees have been classified as cone bearers but in the Black forest different varieties of trees are found. There are many giant specimens of palms or ferns whose boles or stems are curiously marked by pittings that run in spiral circles around the trunk showing where the leaves grew. The place where these trees are most numerous is called the Sigillaria Grove. The grain of the wood of these trees is also different from the rest, showing them to be of endogenous growth while in the other trees their development was by oxogenous layers. In the forest south of the railroad no stumps have been



found standing where they originally grew, but in the north forest such stumps are numerous, Mr. Stevenson having counted forty-two. In the Blue forest we found no stumps in situ, but discovered the roots of a tree just as they grew in the clay fully exposed to view. Because no roots nor stumps have been found in the old forest, which is the best known and most investigated, some have reached the conclusion that the trees did not grow in the place where they are found, but were floated in from a distance by a flood of water. Now that the actual stumps and roots have been found, the other supposition is no longer tenable, because the tangible facts are present to prove the contrary. Another peculiarity that we noticed is that the denuded clay banks in the southern forest are all covered with smooth, water worn pebbles, while in the north forest these stones are absent and their places taken by sharp, volcanic cinders. Mr. Muir spent several weeks exploring the Black forest, and after making a thorough investigation offered to pay \$1000.00 for a specimen of the petrified fruit of the *Sigillaria* tree. Mr. Stevenson believes that he has found such a specimen, which appears to be a perfect carpolite that is about the size and shape of a pullet's egg.

There are many ancient ruins and rock carvings found in the vicinity of Adamana which add greatly to the interest of the place. On top of the mesa just back of the Rio Puerco is a pueblo ruin of considerable size where some excavating has been done with gratifying results in the finding of many curious relics of a past and forgotten age. On some of the rocks on the cliffs are etched hieroglyphics or pictographs that doubtless have a meaning but have not yet been interpreted. This carving was done with chisels fashioned from petrified wood. Such implements have been found and bits of the same material have been revealed in the carvings by the magnifying glass, where they were broken off and lodged in the cutting process.

During our ride I remarked how very interesting it was to visit these ruins and picture in fancy the life that once flourished here, by repopulating the deserted pueblos, traveling over the old trails and studying the romantic life of the ancient people who lived long ago in this enchanted land. My companion said he was glad I had mentioned the subject as he, too, indulged in the same kind of thoughts. "But," said he, "I never speak about it to any one as I fancy that I am growing 'nutty' on the subject and people who heard me might think that I was 'bughouse.'"

The lure of the desert is an unusual experience, but something very real, and after it once takes hold of a man there is nothing that can ever make it let go.



**MEDICAL FREEDOM.**

J. Fraser Barbrick, M.D., Los Angeles, Cal.

**Read before the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society.**

When our worthy President requested me a month ago to write a paper for this meeting I said "no," as at that time I did not think I had anything to write or time to write it. But during the month I have given much thought to the very able paper read at our last meeting by Brother Holton of Whittier. That paper, touching on one of the moral medical ills of today, suggested to me that it might not be out of place to call your attention this evening to some of the legislative medical ills of the present, especially as these ills need prompt attention if we, as Eclectic physicians, wish to retain the freedom of practice for which our fathers fought, and maintain the integrity, individuality and independence of Eclectic medicine. I refer to the efforts of the political Doctors through their misnamed medical association to establish a National Health Bureau, a bill for the creation of which, together with other restrictive and monopolistic legislation, was introduced and systematically pushed in both houses, during the last session of congress. And I have no doubt a systematic campaign for the same bill or similar legislation will be waged during the coming session, and perhaps successfully waged unless we, who in the minds of such narrow contracted reversionaries, are "out of the fold," awaken and give them battle, not alone to protect our rights, but to prevent the blessed privilege of free medical choice from being taken away from the people. I need not cite to you practitioners of this glorious—and did I not know about your wonderful medical law and the workings thereof I would add liberty loving—State of California the hardships worked by, useless restrictions of, and the absurdities contained in the present State medical laws, most of which have been formulated from suggestions given, and promoted by the same set of medical men and the same intrusive medical association, which is now endeavoring through Federal legislation to destroy what little independence their state legislation has left us.

I am not going to harass or tire you by a lengthy dissertation on a matter with which you are all as familiar as I, but I wish to warn you that through our sluggishness, carelessness, or short sightedness, we have allowed this legislative medical ill to become endemic, epidemic and pandemic, and now we must bestir ourselves or like a pestilence it will destroy us. And to the end that we may at least make a beginning, in our fight against this ill, I want to submit for your consideration the following resolutions, which I hope to see adopted, either in



part, as a whole, or strongly modified, by this society at this meeting, and be recorded as our protest against the unprofessional, uncalled for, unnecessary, unsafe and un-American activities and proclivities of those political Adam-Zad's, who walk like doctors and pose as medical societies. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The American Medical Association misrepresenting the medical profession of the country, has by endeavoring to force through the last session of Congress, legislation which we believe will be unfavorable both to the sick and those who labor in their behalf; and

Whereas, We fear that such legislation if made effective would take away some, and abridge many, of the rights and privileges of citizens both ill and well; would tend to destroy freedom of practice and liberality of thought in the science and art of healing, and would greatly handicap the physician and surgeon in his great work for suffering humanity; and

Whereas, This special-privilege-seeking-political-medico association has for years bent its best (or worst) efforts towards advancing monopolistic and restrictive legislation that has already to a great degree destroyed medical freedom, and if carried further might eventually abrogate the constitutional right of the citizen to choose his physician and of the physician to choose his method of practice and system of treatment; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society is first, last and always against all such uncalled for, unnecessary and pernicious legislation; and be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that no general demand for such legislation has even been made either by the people or the medical profession as a whole, and therefore such efforts on the part of the American Medical Association are selfish and arbitrary, unsafe and probably unconstitutional, and if successful would tend to hinder medical progress and destroy medical freedom; and be it

Resolved, That this society strenuously objects to, protests against and opposes all such efforts; and strongly endorses, approves and joins in the battle for medical liberty now being waged all over the country by our National, state and county Eclectic societies, by our Homeopathic and independent Allopathic brethren, and by our many lay allies, first and foremost among which is the National League for Medical Freedom; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be offered to the press for publication, that the public may know the attitude of the Los Angeles Eclectic Medical Society, a representative



society of the only American system of medicine, the school of modern and rational healing, Eclecticism, which, by its aggressiveness and progressiveness has, during the past fifty years, had such a remarkable influence on medicine and surgery that it can safely claim to have revolutionized and reformed the practice of the healing art; and be it

Resolved, That the secretary of this society be instructed to send to every Eclectic physician in Los Angeles county and every member of this society a copy of these resolutions.

In closing I would add that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. Medical compulsion in some form has ever been the policy of the so-called old school, and surely the "goblin's" of the American Medical Association, "will get us if we don't watch out;" and one of the very best ways I know of at present for us to watch out is to join the National League for Medical Freedom and by our influence, and in every other way we can, aid it in its efforts to prevent the infringing of individual rights by adverse medical legislation and the stamping out of all schools or systems of healing except those indorsed by the American Medical Association. And the best of it is, the joining of this league will not prevent us from getting busy within our own society, but simply gives us the co-operation of a well organized society which has already done a wonderful work in this matter.

This league is carrying on a campaign of education and publicity, the purpose being to awaken the people to this medical monopoly danger, that they may prevent any clique or trust from forcing through any legislative measure either state or Federal, which would not preserve absolute liberty and freedom of all schools of healing; and, I think every sympathizer with this movement, should enroll themselves as members, and do all they can to support its efforts.

### **ECLECTICISM, ITS METHODS TODAY, AND ITS STANDING.**

Finley Ellingwood, M.D., Chicago, Illinois.

**Read before the Washington State Eclectic Medical Society**

In addressing a paper to the Washington State Society, on the present status of Eclecticism, I shall present **points** only, and not enlarge to any great extent upon **them**, as there are really volumes that could be said had we time and place.

When Dr. Scudder died he left for us to develop **the theory** of specific medication and specific diagnosis. He had brought out the specific indications for a few remedies; not **all** of the indications of these remedies. He left those of us who have been working the last twenty-five years to develop these prin-



ciples; to add new ones to them; to make clear and positive his own statements; to develop concerning each remedy other specific actions, and to discover and make clear the specific action of new remedies.

His work was the **seed**; our work is the **tree** and the **fruit**. It is impossible for me to show to you how much work has been done since Dr. Scudder's death. We have added to the remedies that were on the Eclectic list at that time, almost **half as many more**. We have not, in every case, determined the exact place of these new remedies, but we have determined the line in which they will work, and have kept busy recording, classifying, and arranging the facts concerning them, to give them a positive place.

We have taken the remedies he brought out, and have watched to determine whether his statements were correct; we have enlarged upon them in some cases; have found them deficient in other cases, but a most important thing that has been done, has been to **find new indications, a broadened field** for any of the single remedies, beyond that which he had any suspicion of. This work is now being wonderfully done.

Perhaps the most important thing that has been accomplished is in the matter of dosage. Nearly all of our observers agree in the fact that Dr. Scudder's doses were too small. He favored homeopathy. We have learned to give very many of our remedies in much larger doses. This may be illustrated by *Gelsemium* which at one time was given according to Dr. Scudder's advice in from one-third to one-drop doses. It is now given commonly, the specific medicine, in from **three to ten-drop doses**, and many prescribers do not hesitate to give from twenty to thirty drops, obtaining in two or three doses, its full physiological effect, of which **they are not afraid**. This is vitally important, as many of our remedies were being discarded because their action could not be secured in such small doses. Others of them that were not receiving all attention from our own school, were taken up by the old school, as *Macrotys* and *Hydrastis* and *Cactus*, and given in doses of from ten to forty drops, to secure results that we had no knowledge of, going beyond our knowledge by so doing. *Viburnum Prun.* is now given in 1 or 2 dram doses instead of 5 to 10 drops.

It is in place to say right here that we must not allow other investigators to work out superior results for us, that we have overlooked, by more careful work in our own field. We must do that careful work ourselves.

Another very important thing, has been to take the real old remedies, such as turpentine for instance, and determine for these old remedies beautiful, exact, specific properties, placing



them high up, in the scale of exact medicines, to an extent not dreamed of by those who have used these remedies for liniments or horse medicines, or for general purposes. I could name a number of these remedies that have had a more exact place given to them.

A few of the new things that have been brought out is the fact that Apocynum is one of the most potent and exact of our heart remedies; that Macrotys has an influence on the capillary circulation of the brain, and is a restorative to nervous tone; that Ergot is a most desirable remedy in cerebral engorgement; that Santonin is a powerful nerve sedative, and has a specific influence on reflex nerve irritation; that the Bromides influence the muscular contractility of the womb to a certain extent like Ergot, but that the sedative influence limits its action to general muscular irritation of the muscular fiber; that Bryonia is one of our most powerful special sedatives when the muscular and serous membranes indicate it, or when gastro-intestinal indications exist. This is a very important remedy, and the field that has been opened for its action is second to none in importance. The entire field of the action of Echinacea has been brought out since Dr. Scudder's death.

Nothing more important has been learned than the hypodermic use of Lobelia, as a powerful stimulant, to the nerve centers, a balance wheel on all processes, and a profound eliminative of virulent toxins when they are depressing the system. This field is just opened, and we have much yet to learn.

Another important thing that has been learned is that in the treatment of Tetanus, two things important, always must be considered together; neither alone do any good. It is of no use whatever to relax a patient from the tetanic convulsions, if measures are not taken to **neutralize the poison** at the same time. Therefore, hypodermic injections of twenty drops of carbolic acid and thirty drops of Gelsemium every half hour or hour, at the critical time, or at longer intervals, according to the judgment of the prescriber, is exercising a curative effect in many cases. One reliable doctor reports 12 cases, all severe and all cured.

While a number of doctors are using this measure, others are succeeding equally well by injecting Echinacea around the wound, and giving it in teaspoonful doses internally in conjunction with hypodermic injections of Gelsemium alone, or Gelsemium and Veratrum combined, or Gelsemium and Lobelia, or all of the three combined. In either of these cases the antispasmodic and antitoxin are administered together, a principle that has previously been overlooked.



It is impossible to go into detail, as I have said, in mentioning all the improvements that have been made. It is to the credit of our school that they can cure **ninety-eight per cent** of the cases of pneumonia in private practice; **ninety-six per cent** of the cases of typhoid fever of which more than **eighty-five per cent** will end within from fourteen to twenty-one days without complications. That those of them who adhere to the method just laid down are curing **ninety-eight per cent** of their cases of tetanus, where previously **ninety-nine out of a hundred** died. It is safe to say that our percentage of cures, and satisfactory treatment are at least **twenty-five per cent** higher than that of physicians of either of the other schools.

This statement might be questioned by Homeopaths, but they as a school acknowledge that they have become uncertain about their methods, and it is seldom that one of their colleges teaches **strict Homeopathy**, and they have become confused as to their exact position, and their liberal men are adopting our methods freely and are increasing their success.

Concerning the Allopathic physicians, they have put so much time on Bacteriology, Pathology and Microscopy, and scientific branches, that during the past three decades they have neglected the practical branches of the profession, especially Therapeutics. It is a most astounding fact that in this they "do not know where they are at." They have studied serum therapy, and are still at sea after accomplishing **two good things** in the time mentioned. They have studied animal extracts, and have failed in all but **two or three** in that line. They have had a craze for products "**made in Germany**," and today the Committee of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association has approved a list of **several hundred synthetic proprietary** coal tar preparations with **trade mark names** for the use of the total profession, which have **no other recommendation** than that they were **made in Germany**. One word backed by the name of a German doctor is worth more to them than volumes from the practical observers, from close thinking, careful, studious, hardworked, American practitioners, who are curing their patients **by scores** for each one of the satisfactory results of the other school.

They are depending upon the above-named scientific pharmacists, to tell them what remedies to use, and this committee has declared that **Echinacea, Cactus, Helonius, Chionanthus, and Dioscorea** are of no value whatever—and others. Learned men—Learned opinion; what value is such statements as against the experience of ten thousand Eclectic observers?

Furthermore the Johns Hopkins University, unless for the immediate future, has had no Professor of Therapeutics, and



does not teach this branch. Other colleges devote **one hour a week** in the **senior year** to the application of drugs by practical methods. The State Health Boards of many states do not examine their applicants on this branch, omitting it entirely.

A system of practice without any medicine is like an engine without steam, or a man without any nervous system, or an electric plant without any electricity. As a result of this negligence of the most important chair of the curriculum, their students are coming to us for knowledge in this line. They are consulting with our physicians; they are buying our books; they are subscribing for our medical journals; they are prying into the sources of our knowledge, and are longing for full information in our lines. Their doctors also are just as anxious. We are actually selling more of our books now to **old school physicians** than we are to Eclectics, and I think there is but little doubt that there are more regular subscribers on any one of our best medical journals, than there are Eclectic physicians. (True in most cases).

The reasonableness of our theory appears at once to them. It is attractive; it is natural; it leads out in natural lines to **rational results**, and when they apply this theory, they are at once carried captive by the superior results obtained. They are surprised beyond expression, by the astoundingly satisfactory results obtained from the use of very simple drugs, when applied according to the exact indications of the remedy.

They have been searching in their laboratories; and with their test tubes; their microscopes; by experiments on guinea pigs, rabbits and dogs in a state of health, to determine the action of drugs. This is **scientific**. Our **practical, plain, busy men** have been watching the patient at the bedside—and have recorded the action of **single remedies** upon **exact conditions** of disease, until he feels that **he knows when** a peculiar condition appears, which might also appear in very many different diseases (if specified by their names) that he has an **exact remedy** that will cure that condition, whether that remedy has been given for that disease before or not, and the results of his patient, practical, clinical observation having been recorded, are now like the gold brought to the surface by the **deep digging and hard work** of the miners, which bring its full reward. This gold is enduring. **A fact, determined today to be a fact,** will be just as much a **fact** and just as applicable to cure disease **a thousand years** from now, as it is **today**.

It is peculiar, because it gets rid of the theories and dross, the doubt, of imperfect drug action. It is of great value because it relieves pain. It saves the patient from impending death; it restores him to health and usefulness.



I have drawn this paper out altogether too long. I have but one thing more to say. While our teachings have grown and developed, and while our truths are more eagerly sought for than any others in medicine, now, many of our men have drifted out of the strict ranks of Eclecticism and there has been in some states too much of a union with physicians of the old school. The great mistake of this has come in the fact that the most of these have thought that in uniting with the old school they must adopt the old school methods; thus they have **gone backward**; they have retrograded; they have **weakened** their own powers, and have weakened their own influence with others. They have lost cast with their own school, and have attained no dignity with the old school.

Where our physicians have simply joined the other societies, to give them the benefits of their knowledge, and have retained that knowledge, and have continued to use it; and have not been ashamed of its source, and have declared freely concerning their methods, they have done so much harm and we have not lost so much, especially where they have **retained** their membership in their **Eclectic** societies, and have **continued** their affiliations with others of the Eclectic school.

In many localities there are no societies but those of the old school, and there can be no harm in our physicians affiliating with the methods of these societies, under these circumstances, if they are free to declare their **Eclecticism** and **continue their affiliation** with their **Eclectic fraternities**, also.

One of the reasons why there has been so great a depression is that our colleges have all been poor. Few of them have been able to keep up to the very highest standards. Their buildings have been small; their equipment has been limited; their laboratory facilities, especially, have suffered by comparison with those of the old school, and students have hesitated about entering such colleges. Furthermore the demands of the times are such that the highest of scientific attainments must be reached by medical students, and superior methods **must be available**. The State Health Boards have been very rigid in many states, working in line with **a few colleges**, to put down all **smaller** colleges, and to make their existence impossible; and to do **this** these boards have been **especially severe** upon the graduates of smaller colleges, in many cases **refusing them recognition**. This has made it **imperative** in some states that the students should have a degree from other colleges.

Our college in Cincinnati is **now thoroughly equipped**. It is put into a condition that **every student** can feel that it is an honor to graduate from it. He can feel that he is able, there, to obtain a **most thorough and complete** course, and to secure



all the advantages offered by larger institutions. The California College is, we hear, establishing a high standard also.

There never was a time in our history when Eclecticism was succeeding as it is now; when our principles stood out distinct and bright as they do today. There never was a time when we were so near general recognition, as now. It is no longer looked upon as a disgrace to belong to another sect, but Eclecticism is looked upon by more than eighty-five per cent of the old school profession, as leading the world today, in a correct principle of therapeutic application, and in the knowledge of superior drugs.

Furthermore, it is universally recognized that we have the finest fluid products that are known to the world in our Specific Medicines. This is not denied by any, and it behooves us to stick to our principles as never before.

Now at the time when we are going to be recognized openly as leading the world in the most important branch of the curriculum, let us stand by our colors; let us be fixed in principles; let us be encouraged in our work; let us stand out in the sunlight of general recognition, as those who have achieved and as those who have worked for a great purpose; as those who have contributed to the relief of suffering humanity that which will endure for all time, which will be recognized for centuries to come, and which has, and will, materially furnish a bent to the course of medical practice, which is of incalculable benefit to suffering humanity. Let this be our recompense and in this let us be satisfied, yet seeking higher things.

### ANAL AND RECTAL FISTULAE.

B. R. Hubbard, M.D., Los Angeles.

(Read before the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society.)

A fistula is a suppurating track located in the soft tissues of the body. There are several varieties descriptively considered, of which the anal and rectal are the most frequently met with, and is usually the sequela of abscess formations caused by extreme inflammatory action, hemorrhoids, and traumatic injuries. Surgically considered a fistulous track located near the anal margin is called an anal fistula, and a rectal fistula if it opens higher up in the rectum.

The recto-vesical fistula is not infrequently met with, as is the recto-labial and the recto-vaginal variety, the latter communicating between the vagina and rectum and is usually caused by parturition, while the recto-labial cases are due to abscess formations, but are rarely met with.

Fistulas are also described as complete and incomplete; the former (typical) having reference to a suppurating track with



two openings, one upon the skin surface and the other in the rectum, (see cut) while the incomplete tract opens in the rectum or upon the outer surface of the body and communicates with an abscess cavity; thus having but one opening it is frequently spoken of as a blind fistula or sinus. Should the opening be on the surface of the rectum, it is called a blind internal fistula; if upon the skin surface, a blind external fistula.

When pus gravitates for some distance from the abscess it may reach the mucous membrane of the rectum or the skin surface by several openings, when the morbid condition is denominated complex fistula. As many as sixteen external fistulous openings have been noted in a single case by the author. The patient was a brewer and gave a history of specific disease. When pus from a perirectal abscess opens into the bowel and also forms fistulous tracks that course down each side of the bowel and opens upon the skin surface, the condition is known as the horseshoe variety and is not infrequently met with in surgical practice. (See cut.)

Recto-vesical fistula represents a communication between the bladder and rectum. The suppurating track is short, merely extending through the walls of the rectum and urinary viscus. The contents of these organs interchange, fecal matter and flatus passing through the fistulous opening into the bladder and out through the urethra, the urine may flow into the bowel. The usual causes of recto-vesical fistula are rupture of the bladder from kicks and blows, penetrating wounds, and very large and craggy calculi that may set up an ulcerative process. (See cut).

Persons of feeble health, especially those of tubercular and scrofulous, diathesis, and such as may be suffering from specific disease are extremely liable to fistulous diseases. Sedentary habits are prone to bring on an attack of fistula in ano, as is extreme constipation.

Rectal and anal fistula are more often met with after middle life, and among men oftener than women. The morbid state is not necessarily dangerous, however, the anxiety and distress accompanying the local disease begets a depressed state of the nervous system that often hurries on a fatal termination of grave constitutional ailments. Excluding foreign bodies and traumatism the common cause of fistulous disease in the anal region is abscess formation, and the early general symptoms are restlessness, fever, thirst, and loss of appetite, while the local symptoms are those of heat, throbbing pain, and in time a pointing or swelling upon the mucous surface of the rectum or the outer skin surface.

Unless the real condition is determined early and the accumulating pus evacuated later, marked symptoms are apt to



supervene, such as rigors, hectic flushes, night sweats and loss of sleep; besides, multiple tracks are apt to result from the burrowing suppurating fluid.

Success may not crown attempts to explore a fistula with any kind of a probe on account of its tortuous course, yet, there will be an escape of flatus if it extends into the bowel, also intestinal fluids and pus to soil the patient's under garments and provoke excoriation of the adjacent parts. A small bulbous silver probe can be so bent that the fistulous passage can usually be explored to its termination, at the same time the surgeon should be cautious in his manipulations of the instruments that he does not make false passages by forcing the end of the probe through the walls of the fistulous track.

The most painful cases are those where the fistula opens externally in the perineum near the raphe, or near the tip of the coccyx. Pruritis of the ano-gluteal region is a common and often a distressing complication of the morbid state.

Cystitis is a frequent complication of a recto-vesical fistula resulting from irritation caused by the escape into the bladder of flatus and fecal fluids.

External fistulas are readily determined for their external openings can be observed, but to find the internal orifice of a complete fistula often taxes the skill of the operator. It is usually located by injecting a colored fluid as permanganate of potash, methylen blue, or milk of magnesia through the sinus, when with the aid of the rectal speculum the liquid can be seen flowing into the bowel.

The true nature of a recto-vesical fistula is determined by the passage of urine with the feces, or when flatus and feces are voided with the urine. A recto-vaginal fistula is determined by the escape into the vagina of fecal matter during defecation; a like discharge determines a recto-labial fistula.

The treatment of anal and rectal fistulae is by both remedial and surgical measures. If the patient be weak and debilitation and indications for remedies. Usually peptics, stimulants tated from some constitutional disease carefully observe his con- and tonics in the form of iron, arsenic, strychnia, sulphur, the hypophosphites, together with nourishing foods as eggs, beef, cream, olive oil, pickled pig's feet, custards, etc., are demanded as tissue builders and to whip up the appetite and maintain the strength of the patient. The rapid recovery of the patient often demands a change of occupation. Those leading a sedentary life should get plenty of sunshine and exercise in the fresh air. Fre- tary life should change to some outdoor occupation where they quent bathing in sulphur springs water will be of great benefit, and the bowels should be kept regulated with olive oil, cascara, sulphur, phosphate of soda, or mineral water.



Abscesses should be evacuated and kept clean as well as the sinus or fistula by frequent irrigation with some potent antiseptic solution as carbolic acid, peroxide of hydrogen, salicylic acid and borax or bichloride of mercury. To actively stimulate the healing process in the suppurating tracks, topical application should be made to them, on a small cotton swab of some one of the following agents: Carbolic acid 95 per cent, nitrate of silver 20 per cent, balsam of peru, full strength or chloride of zinc 20 to 30 per cent in glycerine. These escharotic agents should be used with care that extensive destruction of tissue does not occur. Two to four applications usually suffices to stimulate granulations. Avoidance of active exercise and rest in the recumbent position hastens the cure of the morbid state. Eczematous itching, and excoriated states of the ano-gluteal region are relieved by frequent bathing of the surface with the following wash:

R Carbolic acid, gtt. xx.  
Witch hazel, ℥ ij.  
Aqua Dest. p. S., q. s. fl. ℥ vj.

M. Sig.—Use topically every two to four hours as may be required. Soothing powders find a place here to control irritation of the skin surface. In general use are starch, talcum powder, stearate of zinc, lycopodium and oxide of zinc.

Surgical measures are not applicable to patients whose general health is **vitaly** depressed by disease, but operative procedures should not be discouraged where it is evident that the nagging of the local affection is hurrying to a fatal termination the constitutional malady. Usually a few weeks preparation of the patient by placing him upon the course of medicine and diet previously suggested will make it safe to execute any and all necessary operative work.

To execute the necessary surgical work in fistula operations a variety of instruments should be at the surgeon's command. Rectal and vaginal speculums, curved and straight bistouries, grooved directors, silver probes, small sharp curetts, catgut and silk for sutures and ligatures, artery and needle forceps, curved needles, blunt retractors, straight and curved scissors and Al-lingham's elastic ligature carrier.

The preparation of the patient is the same as for other important surgical operations. The bowels should be moved by broken doses of sulphate of magnesia a few hours before the operation and the rectum well washed out by enemas of borax solution, or weak soap-suds. The ano-gluteal region should be prepared in the usual way by washing with green soap and water, and sterile water. The parts may or may not have to be shaved. The nature of the operation will determine this.



The patient's health permitting, a complete division of the ano-rectal fistula upon a grooved director after thorough division of the sphincters is the quickest, simplest and most satisfactory method. This is done, of course, under general anesthesia, unless the suppurating track is short and superficial when the parts overlying the sinus can be severed without pain after anesthetizing them with a two-per-cent solution of cocaine or eucaine hypodermatically administered; indeed, it is surprising to know the extent to which operations of this character may be carried under local anesthesia, without producing severe pain.

The first step in the operative work is to pass a grooved director through the external opening and along the fistulous track, if possible, through the inner opening in the rectum, and by the aid of the index finger of the left hand the end is brought down and made to emerge from the anal orifice. The soft structures overlying the grooved director are then divided with a bistoury as nearly as possible at right angles with the external sphincter muscle, following which the suppurating tract is carefully curetted and all necrotic tissue removed, all bleeding vessels are then secured, the wound packed to the bottom with some potent antiseptic gauze over which pads of sterile gauze or cotton are placed and held in position with a T-bandage. Any branch sinuses, should they be located, must be divided upon the grooved director and made to open into the main track.

In exceedingly tortuous fistulae it may be necessary to divide the track in sections, feeling the way carefully along with the probe-pointed director to the end of the pipe. In cases where the fistula opens high in the rectum it will be impossible to bring the end of the director out of the anus. In such cases it is advised to insert a long-bladed bistoury along the grooved director till its point emerges in the rectum, when it is made to engage the end of a piece of pine or other soft wood which, when withdrawn brings with it the knife, at the same time dividing the intervening tissues. Allingham's scissors and groove director are especially adapted for this operative work. Some operators prefer to open the fistulous track from below upwards till the bowel is reached, where the inner opening of the track is high in the rectum. The hemorrhage which in these cases is profuse, should be controlled by securing the bleeding vessels by ligature or by packing the wound with sterile gauze.

It is inadvisable to sever the sphincter muscles in more than two or three places in any serious multiple sinus cases, on account of the fecal incontinence that is liable to follow, especially when the internal sphincter is divided.



The subsequent treatment requires rest in bed and the wound kept clean with antiseptic washes; especially should the rectum be douched with a five per cent borax solution following each bowel movement. If at any time some part of the traumatism shows a tendency to not heal, the granulating process may be stimulated by applying carbolic acid to the septic area every three or four days until two or three applications are made.

The external blind fistula, leading to an abscess cavity may be enlarged, curetted and then cauterized as well as the abscess cavity with pure carbolic acid three or four times during the period of two or three weeks, when, if the suppurating surfaces show no disposition to heal the incomplete track is converted into a complete one by passing a grooved director as far as possible along the existing sinus and then forcing the end through into the rectum. The succeeding treatment will then be the same as in ano-rectal fistula.

To locate the opening of an internal blind fistula is not always easily accomplished; when found, if it passes downward its course may be followed by bending a long silver grooved director upon itself and the short end made to enter the sinus and forced through the track till its presence is located by extending the skin and fascia when the point is reached by cutting upon it with a bistoury; the succeeding steps are the same as those of a complete fistula. If branch sinuses be discovered they must be opened and cauterized.

The surgical treatment does not vary in cases of multiple or complex sinuses; the tracks must all be explored and opened up as in the preceding cases, care being taken to not too frequently sever the sphincter muscles. In his work on Diseases of the Anus and Rectum, Gant mentions a case of multiple sinus with thirty-seven openings on the buttocks, five in the vulva, three in the vagina and three in the rectum. On opening up the tracks he divided the sphincters at three different points, yet within three months the wounds were healed and the patient regained perfect control of the bowel.

A recto-vaginal fistula, if not extensive, can be cured by cleansing the parts, cauterizing the sinus every third or fourth day with carbolic acid, silver nitrate or the actual cautery until the healing process starts up. The patient being instructed in the meantime to keep the rectum and vagina thoroughly clean with antiseptic washes, of which a five per cent solution of borax is to be preferred. If the openings are large the sinus is dissected out, or the margins pared away after which the opening in each organ should be closed separately with fine chromicized catgut first separating the walls of the recto-vaginal septum sufficiently to aid in the work.



Recto-urethral fistula, as previously stated, is rarely met with; this is fortunate, as the morbid condition is often difficult to cure. Mild cases have been known to heal spontaneously, the suppurating track closing from active inflammatory action. The author aided the healing process in a case by first divulsing the sphincter muscles, bringing the rectal opening of the fistula into view, dilating and curetting the tract, after which the canal was slightly cauterized with carbolic acid, the bowels kept locked for a few days, the urine drawn with a catheter three or four times a day following which the urethra was cleansed with a weak boric solution as was the rectum following the first few bowel movements. The track rapidly granulated shut and healed in two weeks. Aggravated cases may have to be slit up with the knife, curetted and the rectal opening closed with catgut, the subsequent treatment being the same as suggested in the preceding case.

Recto-vesical fistula is often difficult to cure, especially if of long standing. To prepare the patient for the operative work the same course should be followed as suggested in the recto-urethral case. The sphincters should be thoroughly divulsed, the rectum washed out with a two per cent boric solution, curette if possible, cauterize or slit open the track as the existing state of the case will demand. Frequent bowel movements should be prevented and a rectal tube retained in the bowel to allow the escape of flatus. The urine should be voided through a silk catheter which should be retained in the bladder if possible for a few days. If a slitting of the canal is resorted to the rectal end of the sinus should be closed with fine chromicized catgut, the stitches reaching deeply, care being taken, however, to not extend the needle into the bladder.

Recto-labial fistula may be cured by two procedures; after the parts are rendered sterile the fistula is laid open through into the rectum. The cut through the sphincter should be at a right angle. The suppurative track may be dissected out or cauterized as the operator may determine. If the sphincter-vagina be divided it can be united at a later date. Should the patient object to the cutting operation an elastic ligature may be passed through the sinus and tied over the intervening tissues, and left to cut its way out, which it will do in a few days, the parts being kept clean during the time by antiseptic washes. In this connection the author would recommend the elastic ligature in the treatment of suitable anal fistulas where division of the canal will not be submitted to by the patient. (See cut.)

If fecal incontinence follows division of the sphincters, which it will do in some cases, relief and cure can only be ex-



pected through operative measures. Two methods are in vogue, cauterization and the plastic operation. The former is done with the Paquelin cautery the flat point heated to a red heat and passed through the mucous membrane and sphincter muscles and extending to the margin of the anus. These divisions should take place at two or three points equidistant from each other as the case will determine; the subsequent treatment will require the traumatic surface be kept clean with antiseptic washes, and allowed to heal. A certain amount of contraction of this part of the rectum will take place; if it should be insufficient, the process may be repeated one or more times at a later date.

The successive steps of the plastic operation to cure the morbid state of the sphincters in cases of incontinence is in great part, like that of mending a ruptured perineum. The mucous membrane is divided, the ends of the divided sphincter muscles picked up, freshened, and united with catgut sutures. If the incontinence is due to a relaxed state of the sphincter muscles a section may be removed together with the overlying tissues, when the ends of the muscles are to be united as in the previous case. Should the first operation prove insufficient a second may be done at a subsequent period. Cases where either of the foregoing operations are impracticable an inguinal colostomy should be performed to better the patient's condition, both as regards business and social requirements.

### AN OBSTETRICAL CASE.

Geo. D. Coe, M.D., San Francisco, Cal.

Read before the California Eclectic Medical Society.

One night in the early years of my practice in Kirksville, Mo., Professor Baldwin, President of the State Normal School, came to my house and said his daughter, Mrs. Sublett, was in labor and he wished I would hurry to his house.

I was soon at the bedside and found Mrs. Sublett in labor, with the most forceful and frequent uterine contractions I had ever witnessed.

On examination, I found a child which had come feet first protruding to the hips.

#### History.

Mrs. Sublett told me she had retired feeling well as usual. She awoke about midnight with a pain which ruptured the membranes, and with the gush of water the feet of the child protruded.

Her father ran across the street and got an experienced



midwife. She made traction on the feet and soon discovered that all was not right, and told the father to go for a doctor. Hence my call.

By a little careful traction and the powerful uterine contractions I soon had the child away, except the head, which seemed held as in a vice. I laid the child up on the mother's abdomen and while the nurse held it I passed my finger into vagina when it came against the top of a child's head. I could easily make out the anterior fontanelle. I was nonplussed; surely a child's neck could not double so as to allow the top of the head to present. It then dawned upon me that it was a case of twins with their heads locked in the pelvic cavity.

I had come from my home without obstetrical forceps, which were in my office.

I instructed her father where he would find the forceps, and he went in a hurry. Instructed Mrs. Sublett to refrain from bearing down with the pains as much as possible while awaiting her father's return. We did not have to wait long. He was back soon with the desired instruments. I applied them to the presenting head and while the neck of the first child was forced tight up under the pubic arch drew the second child away.

This accomplished, the head of the first child was easily delivered.

Both children were dead and evidently had been for a day or two before labor began.

The mother made an uneventful recovery. This illustrates the necessity of keeping your obstetrical forceps in your obstetrical bag, and always at hand. Fortunately in this case they were not far away.



# THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

The Official Organ of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California, the California Eclectic Medical College, the Southern California Eclectic Medical Association, the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society and the Los Angeles Eclectic Polyclinic.

---

O. C. WELBOURN, A.M., M.D.

Editor

D. MACLEAN, M.D.

Associate Editor

P. M. WELBOURN, A.B., M.D.

Assistant Editor

---

## SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

JOHN URI LLOYD, Phr. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. W. FYFE, M. D., Saugatuck, Conn.

WM. P. BEST, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

FINLEY ELLINGWOOD, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

PITTS EDWIN HOWES, M. D., Boston, Mass.

HARVEY W. FELTER, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. B. MITCHELL, M. D., San Francisco

A. F. STEPHENS, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

---

Contributions, Exchanges, Books for Review and all other communications should be addressed to THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL, 818 Security Building, Los Angeles, California. Original Articles of interest to the profession are solicited. All rejected manuscripts will be returned to writers. No anonymous letters or discourteous communications will be printed. The editor is not responsible for the views of contributors.

---

## WORKING FOR MEDICAL FREEDOM.

In previous years we have devoted a good deal of space to "medical politics," in fact some of our friends have suggested that we have worked at it both in season and out of season. Nevertheless, we still believe that at the present time there is nothing of greater importance to the Eclectic members of the medical profession than is this persistent endeavor on the part of the A. M. A. to establish a trust in the practice of medicine. Therefore we call this issue the Medical Freedom number and particularly desire to call your attention to both the original articles and the extracts. Each is well worth the time of the reader.

The Allopaths have worked hard for nearly two decades to perfect their organization with the principle object of accomplishing this one thing, a trust, and a year ago they were so sure of victory that they had begun to fight among themselves over the division of the spoils. But they were a little too eager in reeling in their fish, or it was a little bigger than they had expected. Anyway the line broke and the fish escaped. However, it was a pretty "close squeeze," and the fish being thoroughly frightened has communicated its fright to the other fish both great and small. Some of these fish are not fish at all in the sense of practicing medicine, but they are beginning to realize that the fact of their not using medicine only exempts them to the extent of "your turn next." Any



man who practices the healing art is fish for this net, whether he uses medicine or not.

With all this furor it quite naturally follows that attempts are being made to organize those who stand for freedom into one body and thus clash steel against steel. It is somewhat of a difficult task to hold allies together at any time, and the present instance is no exception to the rule. As harmony in methods of treatment is impossible, it necessarily follows that all such beliefs must be relegated to the background. There is but one thing upon which we can agree and that one is the single isolated idea of **freedom**. It is a word which should be dear to the heart of every liberty-loving American, but we have noticed that the possession of power makes the most of us forget all about it in our case, where the other fellow is concerned.

In so far as we are aware, there is but one effort that bids fair to perfect such an organization, and that is the National League for Medical Freedom. Their platform is broad enough with its single plank, to cover the situation and their energy and skill in reaching the public ear is certainly commendable. In a crisis the people still rule this country and it is to them that we must appeal. Moreover, their welfare is as much at stake as is our own, and after all we ask only for "fair play." If an Allopath can cure a patient quicker than—let us say a Christian Scientist, the people will soon find it out. He does not need a law to oppress the other man. The unwritten law of competition will do the work. No cures, no practice, no income, **finis**.

After all the people still have the inalienable right to a free choice in medicine as well as in politics and in religion.

### **MEDICAL MONOPOLY THE FOE TO PROGRESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS.\***

**By B. O. Flower.**

One of the gravest dangers which threatens real progress and rightful freedom lies in monopolistic measures or class laws, which are ever put forward ostensibly for the good of the one spectacle more inexpressibly sad than the gradual sinking people but in reality for the benefit of the few. There is but of a people who once prized freedom and enjoyed the sweets of liberty, into hopeless serfdom, through the cunning and avarice

---

\*This refers to an epidemic of persecution of the Seventh Day Baptists who because they worshipped and kept holy the seventh day and worked on Sunday, were fined and imprisoned through the reactionary religious bodies.



of the shrewd, and that is the loss of that most precious right which relates to the empire of the mind—the freedom of conscience, which includes the right “to liberty of choice” in things pertaining to religion, or the soul’s welfare, and matters relating to the individual convictions and desires as they pertain to the healing art, or the well-being of the body.

Of the result of class laws, trusts and monopolies as they relate to the material conditions of the industrial millions, our readers are not ignorant, and in their knowledge lies the hope of their salvation. Of the cruel religious persecutions which have been so vigorously carried on during the past few years in Tennessee, Arkansas and recently in Maryland,\* our readers have been apprised. There remains, however, another form of despotism which has appeared with other monopolies during recent years in this country. I refer to medical class legislation. A medical hierarchy is growing up in the republic, in some respects as intolerant and despotic in its instincts as the religious hierarchy of the Dark Ages, which crushed free thought, strangled science and rendered progress well nigh impossible. The manifest analogy between religious and medical restrictive legislation, and the injustice of both, have been well set forth by England’s greatest nineteenth-century philosopher, Herbert Spencer, in the following impressive words:\*\*

“There is a manifest analogy between committing to government guardianship the physical health of the people, and committing it to their moral health. The two proceedings are equally reasonable, may be defended by similar arguments, and must stand or fall together. If the welfare of men’s souls can

---

§See Social Statistics, pp. 408-11.

“Interfere with no man’s rights; but if, in art or science, he be wrong, prove it, not by legislation, but by overpowering him with superior knowledge, superior skill and truth. This is the best method to compel him to thoroughly inform himself upon those points in which his deficiency has been proved. But no legislation; science does not need it, and can much better take care of itself when not attached to statutes per force.”—Professor John King.

\*Editorial Note. Sixteen years ago, when from the Atlantic to the Pacific the organized regular doctors became active in seeking trust or monopoly legislation, we wrote several papers embodying some of the many valid reasons for opposing this sinister and un-republican attempt at class aggression.

Of late we have received many requests for copies of The Arena containing this paper, but as they have long since been out of print, they could not be furnished. A number of friends have urged us to reproduce it. This paper is published in compliance with this request, though for want of space we have found it necessary to abridge it considerably. It originally appeared in The Arena for February, 1894.

At the present time in Illinois the organized trust-seeking doctors have been trying to pledge candidates for the legislature to



be fitly dealt with by acts of parliament, why, then, the welfare of their bodies can be fitly dealt with likewise. He who thinks the state commissioned to administer spiritual remedies, may consistently think that it should administer material ones. The fear that false doctrines may be instilled by unauthorized preachers has its analogue in the fear that unauthorized practitioners may give deleterious medicines or advice. And the persecutions once committed to prevent the one evil, countenance the penalties used to put down the other. Contrariwise, the arguments employed by the dissenter to show that the moral sanity of the people is not a matter for state superintendence, are applicable, with a slight change of terms, to their physical sanity also.

"Let no one think this analogy imaginary. The two notions are not only theoretically related; we have facts proving that they tend to embody themselves in similar institutions. There is an evident inclination on the part of the medical profession to get itself organized after the fashion of the clerisy,—moved as are the projectors of a railway, who, whilst secretly hoping for salaries, persuade themselves and others that the proposed railway will be beneficial to the public—moved, as all men are under such circumstances, by nine parts of self-interest gilt over with one part of philanthropy. Little do the public at large know how actively professional publications are agitating for state-appointed overseers of the public health.

"Whoever has watched how institutions grow, how by little and little a very innocent-looking infancy unfolds into a formidable maturity, with vested interests, political influence, and a strong instinct of self-preservation, will see that the germs here peeping forth are quite capable, under favorable circumstances, of developing into such an organization. He will see, further, that favorable circumstances are not wanting—that the prevalence of unemployed professional men, with whom these proposals for sanity inspectors and public surgeons mostly originate, is likely to continue.

"The most specious excuse for not extending to medical advice the principles of free trade, is the same as that given for not leaving education to be diffused under them; namely, that the judgment of the consumer is not a sufficient guarantee for

---

support a measure that would prevent tens of thousands of intelligent citizens from lawfully employing the practitioner of their choice. In other states there are signs of the same pernicious activity on the part of the monopoly-seeking A.M.A.; hence no liberty-loving citizen can afford to sleep at this critical hour. Commercial trusts and monopolies are oppressive and tend to impoverish the millions for the enrichment of the few; but their evils are insignificant compared with the attempt at monopoly in religion or the healing art.



the goodness of the commodity. The intolerance shown by orthodox surgeons and physicians toward unordained followers of their calling, is to be understood as arising from a desire to defend the public against quackery. Ignorant people say they cannot distinguish good treatment from bad, or skilful advisers from unskilful ones; hence it is needful that the choice be made for them. And then, following in the track of priest-hoods, for whose persecutions a similar defence has always been set up, they agitate for more stringent regulations against unlicensed practitioners, and descant upon the dangers to which men are exposed by an unrestricted system."

Because I believe these laws to be the embodiment of that spirit of selfishness and avarice which is at once the supreme menace and curse of the present hour; because I believe they endanger rather than protect life and health while trampling on the sacred right of the individual; because I believe they retard progress and are a foe to science, and, furthermore, because they belong to the despotism of the past and the imperialism of avarice, I feel it is my duty to strenuously oppose them, as I oppose class privileges and special legislation in other directions, and as I oppose religious persecutions whenever and wherever found.

But on the threshold of this question we are sure to be confronted with the query, Do you think it right that the people should be deceived by thinking they are employing a skilful regular practitioner, say a graduate of Harvard, when they are being duped by a person of very limited education? Most assuredly no, and what is more, I believe it would be perfectly right and proper to protect the people from such danger; but I would not do so in such a way as to deprive thousands of intelligent citizens from employing the physicians of their choice, or compelling them to receive treatment from doctors who practice methods which are as repellent to them as would be the rites of the Mohammedan religion to a devout Romanist or an earnest Methodist. I would favor the passage of laws compelling every physician to have hung upon his office and consulting room walls certificates from the county clerk or other duly appointed officer, stating the qualifications or lack of qualifications, and the schools or methods of practice employed by the person in question, and I would have penalties attached for any violation of these requirements, sufficiently severe to insure their being complied with. Moreover, I would favor compelling every person who professed to heal the sick, to place upon his sign, his card and any other announcement he might choose to make, **the method of practice employed**; thus, John Smith, M. D. (Regular), James Jones, M.D. (Homeopathy), Frederick



White, (Metaphysician), Samuel Hutchins, M. D. (Eclectic). If the physician desired to add the college from which he graduated that would be permissible and proper,—thus, John Smith, M. D. (Regular Harvard); but I would attach severe penalties for a false statement relating to such matters, which might deceive people, as, for example, the placing of (Harvard) after the name of one who had not graduated from Harvard. Requirements of this kind, while in no way oppressive, and while they would not debar me from employing Frederick White, a metaphysician, in preference to John Smith, a regular, if I desired, would prevent people from being misled or deceived. And if the medical priesthood, which is so closely following the methods of the religious priesthood of the Dark Ages, was sincere in its pretense that it is prompted in its effort to secure special or monopolistic privileges simply for the protection of the people, it would favor such measures; and yet, as a matter of fact, so far as I know, whenever these measures have been advocated as substitution for unjust class laws, the advocates of special privileges in medicine have strenuously opposed enactments along the above-mentioned lines, thereby showing most conclusively that Herbert Spencer's keen perception did not err when he characterized the motives actuating the promoters of medical restrictive laws as **nine parts self-interest gilded over with one part philanthropy.**

It is time that the people tore aside the mask of hypocrisy behind which the promoters of class laws and monopolistic measures ever screen their greed and selfish purposes. Attempts to deceive people as to one's qualifications or methods of practice should be prevented, and each physician should be held responsible for making a blunder. But the rightful protection of the people from intentional deceit or fraud should be compassed in such a way as not to interfere with the right of every intelligent man to employ in the hour of sickness the physician of his choice and to patronize the method of school which he believes to be the most rational. The state which disregards this right strikes at the heart of that healthful freedom which has been the handmaid of all real progress, and ranges herself on the side of despotism and against liberty; for the cry of despotism has always been that the intelligent individual "does not know what is best for him," and that his welfare should be entrusted to interested parties, who arrogate a power which should be enjoyed by the individual, because it is his sacred right.

At the present time I wish merely to confine my observations to two claims made by advocates of medical monopoly measures, which specially merit the attention of all who prize individual rights and who value the progress which comes with



equality of opportunities and wholesome freedom; and to notice the great offense or crime against the individual which is committed whenever one of these odious laws is enacted. Those interested in special or class legislation (among whom are many doctors who are longing for a sinecure in the form of positions on official boards, and others who view with alarm the progress made by new systems and methods of cure) have persistently, and often effectually, advanced two claims for their cause. The first has been the protection of the health and life of the people, and the second the elevation of the healing art. Now if it is not perfectly clear that medical class laws do compass these two objects, they certainly do not merit the serious consideration of legislators, for the grave and weighty objections to them must appeal with special force to those who place themselves in the position of the thousands and hundreds of thousands whose rights are infringed upon when special systems of cure and methods of practice are outlawed. It is to these two major claims of the advocates of medical monopoly laws that I first invite the attention of the reader.

Any laws or conditions which remove the wholesome, free competition and healthful rivalry, which exist where men of diverse views are striving for success, tend to make a large percentage of the profession enjoying a monopoly careless and less alert than the force of circumstances rendered necessary when others were sharply competing with them. One of the most impressive lessons taught by history and confirmed by general observation, is that a large proportion of those who belong to any class or profession become careless when they feel secure, and this is very noticeable in the medical profession. There are numbers of physicians who love their profession and throw into it all the enthusiasm of their natures. It would matter little whether they felt secure or not; their practice would receive their best thought and most conscientious service. But unfortunately this cannot be said of a large percentage of doctors.

As long as there are strong rivals and a perfectly free field, and people have the right and power to choose whomsoever they desire, the most successful practitioners will win the best patronage, and hence all who would live must do their best. Moreover, **so long as a physician has strong competitors, who represent rival methods, watching him, he will be careful not to make mistakes**, for there is too much danger that he will be held responsible for his blunders. But when the law steps in and removes the insecurity which such conditions occasion, a large proportion of physicians become careless. They have little to fear, for all or most of their rival competitors of other



schools are outlawed, and the people are compelled to employ them, while the argus eyes of those who do not believe as they do are no longer upon them, and they have the comfortable assurance that behind them stands a powerful body bound to them by a common cause and interest. **When this is the case the people are in real danger, especially if the physicians are those who employ powerful or deadly remedies.**

A volume might be written filled with illustrations emphasizing this important fact, but space forbids introducing more than one typical case bearing upon this point. In the untimely death of the great astronomer, Richard A. Proctor, we have a striking example of professional recklessness in a medical trust-ridden state. In the death of Professor Proctor, the world sustained a great loss. His was one of those really great brains which have added materially to the scientific wealth of this century. The most terrible and pathetic feature of his death, however, lay in the fact that, from all appearances, he need not have died had it not been for the culpable ignorance of the regular physicians in the medical trust-governed state of New York, who, according to the regular physicians of Florida, made the grave blunder of mistaking malarial haemorrhagia for yellow fever, and, owing to this ignorance, had the great scientist taken from his warm bed at midnight, out into a chilly atmosphere surcharged with moisture from a recent storm, and conveyed some distance to a hospital, where, as would naturally be supposed, he died in a very short time.

Had this death, resulting from such gross ignorance, as the Florida physicians claim, been the result of a blunder on the part of any new-school or progressive physicians, had the mistake been made by a metaphysician, a magnetic physician, a homeopathic, or an eclectic doctor, instead of by prominent regular physicians, a nation-wide **furore** would have ensued. Medical journals and many weekly and daily papers would have called strenuously for the passage of laws to protect the people by giving into the hands of the old school of medicine the arbitrary power of censorship. As it was, the matter was kept as quiet as possible, although on account of the fact that the unfortunate victim of regular ignorance, in this instance, was so distinguished an individual, it created more or less excitement in certain quarters, and called forth comments and criticisms in some of the newspapers. It was at the time of this death that the veteran journalist, Joseph Howard, in writing to the Boston Daily Globe, thus summed up the facts of the case:

"Surely, if any life was precious to the world, his was. The facts are, he was taken ill, grew very much worse, but on Tuesday afternoon seemed better. A terrific thunder shower



flooded the city at night. At midnight the rain had ceased. Proctor was taken from his warm bed, and carried in an ambulance through chilled and damp air to a gloomy hospital some distance away. His favorable symptoms disappeared. He became delirious, and after a series of frightful convulsions, died unconscious. In 1859, when the medical reunion was held here, after two days of learned debate, a resolution was almost unanimously passed by a body representing the intellect and experience of the medical profession, to the effect that yellow fever was not contagious. The best obtainable authority shows that under the condition of temperature prevailing here now it would be a physical impossibility to introduce yellow fever. Medical authorities agree that a long continued temperature, day and night, of at least 80 degrees, is necessary for the successful introduction and spreading of that dread scourge. Poor Proctor has been added to the list of premature, untimely, unnecessary deaths."

But this was not all, else the "censors of public health" would have declared with the usual arrogance of "mediocrity in purple," that laymen were not competent to pass opinions on such things. In this case, however, Southern physicians, who were sufficiently familiar with yellow fever to recognize its symptoms, felt so keenly the culpable ignorance of their New York brethren that they denounced the mistake in no uncertain words, as will be seen from the following notable dispatch from Ocala, Fla., published in the Boston Herald under the heading, "Professor Proctor's Case":

"At a meeting of physicians representing the boards of health of several of the interior counties of this state, held in this city yesterday, **every physician present ridiculed the idea of Professor Proctor having died of yellow fever**, as reported by his attending physicians, and the health authorities of New York City. **The opinion was unanimous that the symptoms given by physicians attending him, from the day he left his home until the hour he was hurried out of his hotel to his death, plainly and unmistakably pointed to the one conclusion, that the disease of which the unfortunate astronomer died was Malarial Haemorrhagia and not Yellow Fever.**

"A committee was appointed to prepare and give to the public the opinions of this body of physicians in full, and the facts upon which they are based. This place is more than sixty miles from the seacoast, upon the backbone of the peninsula, and fully as secure as cities hundreds of miles away. Professor Proctor's late residence is at least one hundred miles from Jacksonville. He had not left his home for weeks, and had not come in contact with any person from an infected district be-



fore leaving for New York, and on his trip thither he went seventy miles around to avoid the infected regions. It has been ascertained that there were ninety-three passengers on the train with him, and yet no other case was developed, nor has since developed, among that list of passengers. But more remarkable still, Professor Proctor is reported sick and vomiting on the first day of his journey from home. Any layman knows, who has had any experience at all with the disease, that this is not one of the first indications of yellow fever. The statement of Professor Jacobi that 'yellow fever is in all parts of Florida and that there is danger of persons from every section of the state spreading the disease,' was also considered, and will be refuted."

If absolute freedom had existed in New York, and every physician had felt that strong representatives of rival schools were watching every important case, and that each doctor would be held individually responsible for mistakes, do you imagine this terrible blunder would have been possible? I regret that space forbids my citing other cases quite as striking in character; this, however, will emphasize the point I am making.

In the next place, the assumption on the part of those who plead for restrictive laws, that they would prove a protection to the people, is weak in that those who ask for medical monopoly are, for the most part, those who employ the most deadly remedies and heroic treatment. We have heard much about the conservative character of the regular school and it is true that there is a sense in which it is conservative. It always distrusts the newer and less dangerous methods of cure until the people have shown their confidence in them to such an extent that the old school practitioners feel compelled to recognize the merits of the innovations or crush those who have brought a new truth to the attention of the public.

I wish to notice a very interesting fact in the history of the healing art—a fact which corresponds in its trend to the evolution of life from the crude and simple form, without sensation or thought, to man, standing today at the outskirts of the psychic realm and peering into the marvelous mystery of mind. Every great irregular step in the history of medicine has been a protest against the barbarities of the old methods and a rational appeal from the lower and more crude to the higher and more subtle curative agents. Eclecticism was an appeal from the mineral world to the vegetable kingdom, a step from the gross, inert realm of earth, stone and metal, to the growing herbs and living flora; employing, as it did, the virtues of numerous simple, common plants which had been virtually ignored



by regular practice. Homeopathy was another pronounced protest against the enormous dosing of the regular school, demanding that the stomach should no longer be converted into an apothecary shop. It was also an earnest attempt to reduce the healing art to a system and to discover the underlying laws governing abnormal conditions; and here again, we note: (1) a step toward a higher and more subtle method of treatment; (2) an attempt to break away from empiricism and quackery.

Hydropathy, electricity and metaphysical therapeutics marked other upward steps, teaching how much might be accomplished by external treatment, and each after a fierce battle succeeded in compelling recognition in greater or less degree, even from the school which once savagely assailed it. Note, I beg, this steady evolutionary process in the healing art.

Every step has been from the gross and crude toward the subtle and refined. **The trend has been upward**, and the methods safer, and while it might be unreasonable to expect that the old school should, even at this late day, fully recognize the value of these various innovations, after so savagely contesting their claims, yet, in a measure, each has exerted its influence in regular practice.

But we are not yet through with the triumphant progress made through innovations in the healing art. We have ascended from the bowels of the mineral world to the very threshold of the loftiest domains known to man, the mysteries of which we know so little, the power of which is being felt in wider scope than ever before—the profound realm of mind, soul or spirit. Whatever may be your or my opinions on the merits or demerits of the strange power possessed by the metaphysicians throughout this land, the fact remains that there are tens, and I may say hundreds, of thousands of American citizens who boldly affirm that they have been restored to life and health by those who, discarding all drug medication, rely wholly upon the divine influx from God to His suffering and dying children, such as Christians believe was demonstrated in the early church.

But it matters not for our present discussion what the real explanation may be; the important thought to be considered is that these practitioners are curing large numbers of intelligent persons after regular practitioners have failed to give relief. These are facts, or else the testimony of thousands of as intelligent and conscientious people as live in our land, who were sick and are now well, is worthless. All this shows the trend of modern thought in the healing art, and suggests the marvelous possibilities which open before us. I believe humanity is today approaching a truth, the demonstration of which will eclipse all the triumphs in all ages of the past.



We are only on the threshold of this realm; as yet the curtain is but slightly drawn aside; the splendor is only beginning to dawn on our vision. But when the perfect day shall come, when the human mind, which has so long grovelled in the material sphere, shall have risen into the sun-illuminated heights of lofty spirituality, it will be able to banish disease by the majesty of its power. Do you doubt it? Then study the pages of history. All along the highway of the past there stand out in bold relief illustrations and hints that are finger-boards pointing to that supreme truth which will one day flash on mortal vision, and illumine the soul with a celestial glory. How often, in the vanished ages, great and holy prophets, teachers and sages have wrought marvelous cures in restoring the halt, the maimed and those bowed down with frightful diseases. They have cured them by the majesty of command uttered by souls filled with a serene and lofty faith, or an absolute conviction of the power that was delegated to them or that dwelt within their being.

Who shall presume to limit the possibilities of the mind when it is pure, exalted, filled with lofty aspirations, and open to the luminous inspiration that comes from above? Think of its achievements in the material world of the past! It has climbed the heavens, caught the lightning in its wayward course, and made it the slave of man. It invented the telescope, and lo! the flat earth and the lanterns that hung above were found but fancies of a childhood age, and in the place of this fiction there were revealed great systems of the worlds. It invented the printing press, whereby the earth has been filled with the wealth of the greatest brains, blossoming forth on a million pages. It has given us the power to converse with and hear the sweet familiar voices of friends removed from us many miles. It has given us inventions by which the very tones of the loved, the great, the gifted, may be preserved for generations yet to come. It has given us the loftiest conceivable thoughts, the purest song, the grandest poetry, the most ravishing melody. Inspiration, do you say? Ah, what is inspiration but the higher expression of mind and its power or susceptibility to voice the major notes of the invisible choir of the universe? I repeat, there is no measuring the possibilities of mind, especially when it is illumined with the divine influx and dwells on the serene heights of profound spirituality. There is a marvelous power in the soul of man or in the inspiration that is breathed in from above, and every age has witnessed to this truth.

So in regard to the healing art; if that freedom which has made progress possible be not taken from our people, and if legislation will permit the free-born American citizen to choose whomsoever he desires to treat him when sick, I believe the near



future will give to us grander triumphs in healing than the past has conceived. The menace of the present lies in the efforts of the promoters of medical monopoly. In the course of a brilliant protest against medical restrictive legislation, Professor Joseph Rodes Buchanan made the following suggestive observation:

"The oak is in the acorn which the pig may crush in his jaws, and the glory of the future is the helpless infancy of the present, which a conspiracy or brutal law may crush. This is not a mere metaphor, but a solemn reality. Our Washington might have been lost by a faithless nurse in his infancy, as he finally lost his life by medical ignorance. The infant power that is to bless the future ages is the infant science, the infant discoveries, inventions and philosophies that are springing up where all this is beneficent and glorious first comes—outside the walls of corporations."

In the light of history and in the face of existing facts, I believe it will appear evident to any unprejudiced investigator of this problem that the protection of the people, and progress in the healing art, demand the abolition of all class laws which infringe on the rights of the intelligent American to such a degree that he is denied freedom as to the choice of the method of treatment he desires or the practitioner in whom he has confidence. Protect the people from intentional fraud, in such a manner as I have suggested; add to this security by the enactment of laws which will severely punish any practitioner who fails to employ faithfully and conscientiously the methods of practice he professes to follow, and then place every doctor on a common footing. Give the people wholesome liberty, which is their sacred right. Encourage education and that sharp competition which fosters industry, necessitates caution, and favors progress and advancement.

A further objection to these odious class laws is found in the fact that they force upon thousands of thoughtful, law-abiding people the terrible alternative of becoming law-breakers or of seeing death take from the fireside loved ones who might be spared for many years if freedom prevailed. And I want to emphasize this thought, for I can conceive of few crimes more heinous than that which a legislature commits when it obeys the selfish entreaties of an interested school or class to the extent that it takes from me the right to save my life or the lives of those dear to me by methods not approved by a selfish medical censorship.

I do not wish to be understood as assailing the regular school. **I am assailing unjust and un-American legislation which makes unfair distinction and unconstitutional discrimination.** I fully appreciate the services and faithful and conscientious endeavors of thousands of noble-minded medical men in the



ranks of regular practice, and I am not unmindful of the extensive curriculum and the elaborate scholastic requirements of many of their educational institutions, although I think that here much precious time is wasted in digging in the cellar with the aid of very uncertain lights to guide them, and that in many respects their teaching resembles the extensive but useless memorizing which characterizes Chinese education.

The point I am making is not against any particular school, as a school, but again oppression, injustice, and dangerous class legislation which certain members of the regular school are year by year seeking to fasten upon the people. I should defend the right of the free American citizen to employ a regular physician, if homeopathy sought to outlaw regular physicians by proving that the practice of the latter was more fatal to life than the newer methods, because I hold that the passage of any such law would be essentially unjust, inasmuch as it would deprive some citizen who had faith in the old school from the liberty of employing the physician he desired.

It is a very serious thing to take from a man the power to save the lives of those dearer than life to him; yet this is precisely what is compassed by medical monopoly laws. It is a legal crime to enact a statute which tempts law-abiding citizens to become law-breaking citizens; and yet this is what every legislature is guilty of committing when it disregards the great fundamental right of the individual to the employment of whomsoever he desires in the hour of sickness, and at the behest of interested persons enacts class laws.

In the name of science, whose prophets and torch bearers have time and again been denounced as quacks; in the name of freedom, upon whose pathway progress ever makes her most rapid strides; for the protection of the health and life of the people, and lastly, in the name of that priceless and sacred right which when wrested from a people leaves them slaves to a degrading despotism, I urge all broad-minded, liberty-loving citizens to stand determinedly against the stealthy and dangerous encroachment of a well-organized monopoly, arrogant and intolerant as it is selfish and avaricious, which in its own interest is striking at the dearest and most sacred rights of every intelligent and free American citizen.—Twentieth Century Magazine.

### THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL IN MEDICINE.

By A. F. Stephens, M. D.

The Eclectic school in medicine is the outgrowth of a protest begun in the early part of the nineteenth century against the harsh, poisonous, health-destroying practice of the old, or allopathic, (now self-styled "regular" system of medicine.

The word eclectic was taken as a name, it being best adapted



to convey the meaning of the movement to establish a **safe, sane** and **curative** system of medical practice, as opposed to the crude, inhuman methods in vogue at the time. The word is derived from the Greek and signifies to choose or select the best means of cure from every source obtainable.

Every age produces a few men who **see** and **think**; and thinking, seek for ways and means to aid mankind in its struggles to advance to a better condition of existence, and to live better and healthier lives. Such men are pioneers in whatever branch of human endeavor they may cast their lot and devote their lives. They are usually called reformers, and they seek the welfare of the race. They are protestants against the established, deep-rooted and in most part, erroneous order of human affairs. If such protests are strong enough they result in the formation of new centers, around which become grouped all those persons whose bent of mind, line of thought and method of reasoning run more or less parallel. Such was the outcome of the protest nearly a century ago in America against the crude, unreasonable and vicious practice of medicine at that time.

Let us examine into the so-called regular, or old school, practice of the period mentioned. At that time the remedial measures adopted by the profession of medicine in the cure of the sick were confined to a limited number of mineral drugs, depletion by blood-letting (either by means of the lancet or leech), blistering, etc. Drugs derived from the higher organizations of plant-life were practically unknown to the profession at that time. The list of drugs or medicines which were in daily use in the practice of medicine a century ago could be counted on one's fingers. The most prominent of these were mercury, antimony, arsenic, bismuth and iron. These were used heroically in large, poisonous doses which disturbed and perverted every function of the body and oftentimes destroyed life. In those days the sick were made sicker by the treatment. In fact, the stomach and bowels were so severely affected by the treatment that digestion could not go on and the body suffered for the want of nourishment, death often resulting from exhaustion. Those recovered who were possessed of an excellent supply of vitality; vitality sufficient to withstand both the disease and the treatment. Then very often, if they survived such treatment, they came out of it with sore and bleeding mouths, decaying teeth and rheumatic joints, a wreck of their former selves, yet believing their ill recovery was due to the disease, knowing no better. Do you wonder now, you who read this, that a protest, strong and powerful, should arise against such a barbarous, unreasonable treatment



of the sick; against a treatment that destroyed the vitality of the body and whose lasting effects were many times worse than the disease?

Coincident with the use of the drugs mentioned were the lancet, the leech and the fly-blister; all used for the expressed purpose of depleting (thinning down) the patient. The theory was that disease was an exaltation and must be depressed. We of later days know that "disease, wherever found and however manifested, is always an impairment of life, and during its continuance lowers the vital force; and that all means of cure should have for its object to sustain the vital force while removing the difficulty." But in that time when the Eclectic school was in the process of formation, the treatment consisted almost wholly of violent purging, exhaustive bleeding and in blistering extensive skin surfaces until the poor victim forgot his ailment in the torment of the cure. Do you wonder then that a cry went up which has reverberated down the century, and that through the building up of a new school of practice the old was forced to abandon, largely, mercurial salivation, avoid inordinate physic, stay the lancet and leave the leech to his quiet life in the pond, permit the life-blood to flow uninterrupted through the vessels, and to banish the Spanish fly to his own? These have all been accomplished through the protest made a hundred years ago by the Eclectic school in medicine. The battle has been continued down through the century and at times has been fierce, for the opposition has been strong. The fight for a better and safer practice of medicine has been opposed by every means at the command of determined men. The jail was brought into use in the beginning. Abuse, vile epithets, ridicule and ostracism have been weapons used in the desperate effort to kill the school and the effects of its protest. All have failed, and the world today owes a debt of gratitude to Eclecticism for a safe, sane, kindly-acting and effective practice of medicine. The old school has been compelled to modify its methods of healing, but, failing to profit by the light of the protest, it is groping today in a maze of illogical reasoning. However, it has had to curtail the use of those drugs which destroy the health and leave behind some lasting defect. The people, having learned this lesson (many by sad experience), will no longer permit the abuse of their bodies through the administration of poisonous doses of harsh remedies, but demand a more kindly treatment. They protest against being salivated with mercury as of old. They object to violent purging and its consequent weakening of their physical strength. They flinch at the suggestion of a blistered skin and have driven the "bleeder" to put up his knife. The leaven



which was put into the loaf by the early Eclectics has been working all these years, and the whole lump is being leavened as mankind is demanding a safe, sane and reasonable treatment when sick.

The foregoing might be classed as negative results which have come about because of the Eclectic school. Let us examine some of the features which can be classed as positive.

The Eclectic school has developed the long line of American plant drugs which constitute the most reliable and effective agents known to medicine at the present time. These drugs are many and varied, as the plant life of the world furnishes unlimited products for the cure of the sick. By tireless and unceasing labor the Eclectic school has searched out these products, examined them carefully, eliminated the objectionable, concentrated them until their medicinal action is secured in the small, pleasant dose not objectionable to either taste or smell. This has been accomplished by intelligent discrimination on the part of Eclectic physicians, aided by scientific manipulation of the crude drugs by the foremost pharmacists and chemists of the age in which we live. The Eclectic school has developed, and has in process of perfecting, what is termed **specific** or **direct** medication. The term means that it has been proven beyond the possibility of doubt that drugs have a specific or direct action upon certain specific disease-conditions of the body, changing them in the direction of normal, healthy action. The old school has fully demonstrated the fact that drugs administered wholly for the name of a disease, as pneumonia, for instance, are not constant in their action, nor will they often prove curative when so applied. Hence the lack of faith in the curative power of drugs, as the old school adherents concede on every hand. The Eclectic school has demonstrated that drugs have a positive curative action when administered in proper doses for the purpose of correcting distinct or specific pathological conditions of parts or organs. They have proven that remedies so applied will remove or relieve the condition indicating the remedy under like circumstances, no matter by what name the disease may be called. It is a morbid condition, and not a name, which points the way to an intelligent administration of medicine. As an example familiar to all, let us consider that condition resulting from a perverted circulation, wherein there is a determination of blood to the brain, that is, too much blood in the part, as is shown by such symptoms as intense headache, flushed face, bright eyes, contracted pupils, and nervous excitement. Such a condition may be present in a dozen different diseases. Any remedy that will relieve the blood pressure and equalize the circulation by



acting upon the vasomotor centers (and we have such remedies) will cause the above symptoms to disappear, and in so far as this condition is removed the patient approaches the standard of health. This process of reasoning includes also what we know as **specific diagnosis** or analytical diagnosis. This method of diagnosis has a direct reference to the treatment that is to follow and not to the naming of the particular disease, and in so far as this method has been developed and perfected we have a scientific and positive practice of medicine. The Eclectic physician treats the patient and not the disease, and each patient to him is a distinct and separate case, even though his disease may bear the same name as all others of like character. For be it known that no two cases of the same class are exactly alike. Hence each must receive in treatment that which his particular manifestations require at the hands of the physician if he would follow an intelligent course. On the other hand, under the present method pursued by the old school, every patient having the same named disease receives at its hands the same treatment. The old school, never having learned the value of drugs, is enmeshed in the serum fad, and every case wherein serum is **presumed** to be useful is injected with it, even though the symptoms and conditions vary in all cases. They do not take account of the many underlying conditions which positively indicate a diametrically opposite treatment. Hence, while some cases may recover in spite of the treatment, others die because of the failure to meet distinct pathological states. The discovery that like diseases differ in different persons, and that what will prove curative in one patient will not in another; and that drugs have a positive, curative action when indicated; that the small, pleasant, non-poisonous doses of a concentrated drug is the most speedily effective for good, entitles the Eclectic school in medicine to the everlasting gratitude of the people. And when in years to come it is realized that the serum treatment had its birth in ignorance as a result of a refusal to investigate a plain truth; that it is a lazy man's treatment and that it is positively harmful in many cases, and only seemingly curative in others; that the decreased mortality is due rather to the fact that the old harsh treatment has been traded for a somewhat milder one; that both are directly opposed to common sense and sound judgment; and that mankind would be better off without either; then will it be plainly evident that the Eclectic school, born as a protest and still protesting, has done a work for humanity that can not be measured.

The Eclectic school has also established the undoubted value of the small, medicinal, kindly-acting, non-poisonous dose of



drugs, administered at frequent intervals, over the large, depressing, poisonous dose of the regular school given less frequently. The Eclectic school has for its motto: "**Vires Vitales Sustinete,**" which means: "**Sustain the vital force in all diseases and under all circumstances.**"

When the Eclectic school has proven that our best and most effective remedies are derived from the more highly organized plant life—life that approaches closely to that of animal life, it does not discard (as some are led to suppose) the mineral drugs, but uses them whenever and wherever they may be rightly adapted or prove curative and not destructive to life. Care, however, is always taken that they are never administered in such doses as to act in a poisonous manner; the smaller, non-poisonous dose being always used.

The term Eclectic, as was said in the beginning, is derived from the Greek language and means to choose or select. Be it understood, however, that while the word was adopted to designate the reform movement and indicate the opposition of the early Eclectics to the authorized medical practice and its inhuman treatment of the sick, it did not then, nor does it now, mean that Eclecticism goes no further than to choose only what others have discovered and proved to be good; but the term was, and is, used in its fullest sense to cover original investigation and research in the domain of medicine. It does mean, however, that we choose or select those means and remedies which are safest and lead most effectually to a restoration of health. No rational means for the alleviation of suffering have been, nor are they now, discarded by the Eclectic school. All means that will bear the light of reason, or that can be proven safe and sane in the treatment of the sick, no matter from what source they may come, are eagerly sought for and used. Let it be stated here that the term "herb doctor," which in the past was derisively applied to the reform school, had no basis in fact, as that movement began in the ranks of the medical profession by men who held college degrees. The protest was launched by educated men, graduates of allopathic medical schools, and not by illiterate, ignorant persons. It was started by men who practiced medicine in the regulation way but saw the glaring inconsistencies of the treatment and began to search for a milder, safer, pleasanter and more reliable means of cure. In looking around and observing they soon saw that the materia medica of the "botanic" was much superior to their own, and furnished a better means of cure, being much safer and vastly more successful. Taking this as a basis from which to work, they enlarged upon it from year to year, until now we have unlimited and powerful means at our



command. They not only did this, but the mineral kingdom has been just as intelligently studied to develop the good that is in it. It is a fact, however, not to be forgotten, that our most valuable plant-drugs have been discovered and their medicinal properties determined by the Eclectic school.

In the use of the more powerful and potent drugs the Eclectic school feels its way carefully, looking always to the safety and welfare of the patient. In the use of those drugs which tend to induce a craving in the patient for their continued use, the Eclectic is extremely guarded, never prolonging their administration sufficiently to create an insatiable desire for their continuance. The question is often asked: What is the difference, then, between the old (self-styled "regular") school and the Eclectic school of the present day? Let us explain. The dominant idea underlying the regular practice today is **that experimentation in the laboratory upon healthy animals must prove the curative power of the means used in cure.** It virtually ignores bedside observation of the action of remedies upon unhealthy or diseased conditions. It practically ignores the vegetable remedies, the most potent of all. It confines itself largely to mineral drugs and animal serums, the latter being lymph products taken from the blood of animals previously poisoned by injecting disease-elements into the body of the animal while in health. By such methods it predicates the remedial action of drugs or disease-elements used. The Eclectics assert that no remedial action of drugs can be established by observing their poisonous effects upon healthy animals, but by the effects of small, medicinal, non-poisonous doses when applied to disease-conditions in the sick. The Eclectic contends that the poisonous action of a drug as shown upon a healthy animal bears absolutely no relation to its therapeutic action upon the sick when taken in curative doses for their direct effect upon disease-conditions in the human subject. The Eclectic studies medicine in the only rational way, which is by observing the effect of a drug upon a sick patient when administered for a **specific** purpose. The old school today virtually admits that drug-action is uncertain as it knows it, and in the main is useless, as witness the writings and teachings of the most prominent men in that school. Witness also that in the last few years surgery has run riot and thousands of persons are mutilated without cause, simply as a result of lack of knowledge of the curative power of drugs on the part of old-school physicians. The Eclectic is firmly grounded in his knowledge of the curative properties of the medicine he uses, and he as firmly refuses to yield to the doubts cast upon them by those who ought to know but do not. As proof of what I



assert the investigator is referred to the mortuary records of any of our cities, where a comparison may be easily made. The best evidence of a successful practice of medicine is the relative proportion of fatalities of the two schools.

As a final example it is asserted by the old-school authorities that there is **no remedy** for the disease we call pneumonia, and as a result of such teaching nearly one-half (forty to fifty per cent) of those who have the disease die. The Eclectic opposes this with the assurance that the specific pathological conditions which are present in pneumonia can be overcome by drugs if given for their direct effect upon said conditions, and that a comprehensive treatment will lower the death-rate to less than ten per cent. There is not an Eclectic physician in the United States who will not make affidavit that he would consider himself criminally guilty if he permitted ten per cent of his cases of pneumonia to die, and he speaks in truth and not boastingly, which may be proven by his mortuary record. There must be, then, a cause for this vast difference, and that cause lies in the great difference in the manner and method of treatment followed by the two schools.—Twentieth Century Magazine.

#### **SOCIETY CALENDAR.**

National Eclectic Medical Association meets in Louisville, Ky., June 20th, 1911. Dr. J. A. Munk, Los Angeles, President; W. P. Best, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind., Secretary.

Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California meets in San Francisco, May 23, 24 and 25, 1911. John Fearn, M. D., Oakland, Cal., President; J. Park Dougall, M. D., Douglas Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., Secretary.

Southern California Eclectic Medical Association meets in Los Angeles on May 10, 1910. A. P. Baird, M. L., Los Angeles, President; Dr. W. J. Lawrence, Los Angeles, Secretary.

Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society meets at 8 p.m. on the first Tuesday of each month. James Beard, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal., President; P. M. Welbourn, M. D., 818 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Secretary.

#### **LOS ANGELES ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.**

The regular meeting of the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society was held on November 1st at the usual hour and place.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Hubbard read a very interesting paper on "Anal and Rectal Fistulas"—which was followed by a discussion.

Dr. Barbrick read a paper entitled "Medical Freedom"





and introduced a set of resolutions which were adopted by a unanimous vote.

Dr. H. T. Webster, San Francisco, and Dr. Hillman, Los Angeles, were present as visitors, and upon being called on by the President, each made a few remarks.

The standing committee appointed some months ago made a final report and was discharged.

Dr. Webster was proposed for honorary membership and duly elected.

The next meeting will be held on December 6th at which time Dr. de Monco will read a paper entitled "Chronic Prostitution."

James Beard, M.D., Pres.

P. M. Welbourn, M.D., Secy.

Adjournment.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

##### Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society—Oct. 4, 1910.

RESOLVED: that venereal diseases should be placed on the same basis before the law as other dangerous contagious or infectious diseases.

RESOLVED: that physicians should be under no obligations of secrecy either in court or elsewhere as to disease of his patients.

RESOLVED: that persons known to have venereal diseases should not be granted marriage license while so afflicted.

RESOLVED: that persons should be held responsible for damages who transmit venereal diseases by sexual intercourse.

#### RESOLUTIONS

##### Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society, Nov. 1, 1910.

WHEREAS the American Medical Association has by endeavoring to force through the last session of Congress, legislation which we believe will be unfavorable both to the sick and those who labor in their behalf, and,

WHEREAS: we fear that such legislation if made effective would take away some, and abridge many of the rights and privileges of citizens both ill and well, would tend to destroy freedom of practice and a liberality of thought in the science and art of healing, and would greatly handicap the physician and surgeon in his great work for suffering humanity, and,

WHEREAS: this special-privilege-seeking-politico-medico-Association has for years bent its efforts towards advancing monopolistic and restrictive legislation that have already to a great degree destroyed medical freedom, and if carried farther might eventually abrogate the constitutional right of the citi-



zen to choose his physician and of the physician to choose his method of practice and system of treatment, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT: the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society is first, last and always against all such uncalled for, unnecessary and pernicious legislation, and,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT: it is the sense of this meeting that no general demand for such legislation has ever been made either by the people or the medical profession as a whole, and therefore such efforts on the part of the American Medical Association are selfish and arbitrary, un-American and unsafe, and if successful would tend to hinder medical progress and destroy medical freedom, and,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT: this Society strenuously objects to, protests against and opposes all such efforts, and strongly endorses, approves and joins in the battle for medical liberty now being waged all over the country by our national, state and county Eclectic societies, by our Homeopathic and independent Allopathic brethren, and by our many lay allies, first and foremost among which is the National League for Medical Freedom, and,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT: a copy of these resolutions be offered to the press for publication, that the public may know the attitude of the Los Angeles Eclectic Medical Society, a representative society of the only American system of medicine, the school of modern and rational healing—Eclecticism—which by its aggressiveness and progressiveness has during the past fifty years had such a remarkable influence on medicine and surgery that it can safely claim to have revolutionized and reformed the practice of the healing art, and,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT: the secretary of this society be instructed to send to every Eclectic physician in Los Angeles county and every member of this society a copy of these resolutions.

#### COLLEGE NOTES.

J. F. Barbrick, M. D.

Are we proud of our new \$2500.00 Bacteriology Laboratory? Are we? Well, we should say **YES**, in biggest caps and loudest screams.

Our venerable and highly esteemed Prof. Davis, whose chair in Materia Medica is being ably filled during his illness, by the worthy Dean, Prof. Munk, is, we are sorry to hear, reported no better.

Prof. (quizzing on heredity): "What is the pre-formation theory?"

Student: "The previous theory of formation."



The students are very enthusiastic over the special courses of Lectures now being given them by Prof. Webster. They are proud to sit at the feet of such a teacher and it taxes the capacity of the new Munk Lecture Room to accommodate his audiences.

Prof. Willard, whose five broken ribs received by an accident at his mines in Colorado, delayed his course of lectures on Special Therapeutics a couple of weeks, is certainly making up for lost time. If you don't believe it, just drop in during his lecture and note the energy, force and enthusiasm he puts into his work.

One morning the students persuaded Prof. A. P. Baird to come to the college to consult over an important case which they had to exhibit. When all the students had assembled in the presence of the Prof., the case was presented to him and proved to be a gold watch case engraved with the college letters, C. E. M. C., on the back, and an appropriate inscription on the inside. The doctor was charged with having repeatedly informed the students that an Eclectic physician could not keep his cases long because he cured them too quickly. But he was told that this case was a true Eclectic case, and he was advised to keep this particular one for all time, as a token of the students' appreciation of his earnest endeavors among them for the last few years.

Prof.: "How does the diplococci of meningitis gain entrance?"

Student: "I don't know; I believe it is only imaginary."

Prof.: "Tell me where we find leprosy?"

Student: "You are liable to find it all over the world."

Prof.: "I mean at the present time, 1910; what does your book say?"

Student: "I don't know; my book was printed in 1907."

#### NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. J. B. Sands, Venice, is taking a post-graduate course in New York. He will return about December 15th.

Dr. E. P. Bailey, Long Beach, is doing post-graduate work in Chicago. He will be gone until after the New Year.

Dr. Elisha N. Mullinix, recently of Spencer, Indiana, is now living at number 1008 West First street, Los Angeles.

Dr. John Fearn of Oakland, Cal., spent two weeks last month in El Dorado county, California, looking after his mining interests there and incidentally to benefit his health.

Dr. A. J. Compton and wife, formerly residents of Elsinore, California, but who have been visiting in Florida and



the Eastern states for some months, called on some of his friends recently. They were enroute to San Diego.

Since writing the article on the Petrified Forests of Arizona, Dr. Munk has received from Mr. Al Stevenson of Adamana for the Southwest Museum, the carpolite, or specimen of petrified fruit of the Sigillaria tree, which was found in the Black forest.

New additions of wild plants have recently been made to the College Botanical Garden. Mr. W. C. Munk sent in a consignment by express from Northern California; Dr. Clinton Roath presented some familiar specimens from Indiana, and Dr. E. P. Bailey contributed some plants that came from Australia.

Dr. Herbert T. Webster of Oakland, California, who was for many years professor of Materia Medica and Practice of Medicine in the old College in San Francisco, spent the month of November in Los Angeles where he delivered a special course of lectures on these subjects to the students of the California Eclectic Medical College. His lectures were greatly enjoyed and vastly profitable to all who heard him. He was accompanied by his good wife and they were both so much pleased with their visit that they expressed their intention to come again and, possibly, at some future time make Los Angeles their home.

### BOOK REVIEWS.

DIAGNOSIS OF SYPHILIS by George E. Malsbury, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Cincinnati Polyclinic and Post-Graduate School, author of a text-book on the Practice of Medicine, and monographs on "Treatment of Tuberculosis," etc. Member of the Academy of Medicine of Cincinnati, The American Medical Association, etc., etc. Bound in half Morocco. Price, prepaid, \$5.00 Harvey Publishing Co., Merchants' Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1911.

This is a most complete work on the Diagnosis of Syphilis, that is reliable and thoroughly up-to-date. This volume is based upon notes collected during a number of years, and an exhaustive study of literature. The subject is considered from various standpoints. First, attention is given to the laboratory diagnosis, special stress being placed upon the recognition of the spirochete pallida, and the teaching and relative value of the Wasserman and other serum tests. Second, hereditary syphilis has received ample consideration. Third, the acquired form of syphilis is discussed in the various stages. Fourth, the syphilitic affections of the various organs has received detailed



description. Fifth, there is appended a most extensive recent bibliography bearing upon the subject.

**INTERNAL SECRETIONS** from a Physiological and Therapeutic Standpoint, by Isaac Ott, A.M., M.D., Professor of Physiology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Ex-Fellow in Biology, Johns Hopkins University; Consulting Neurologist, Norristown Asylum, Pa., etc., etc., 133 pages—12 charts. Price \$1.00. E. D. Vogel, Bookseller, Easton, Pa., 1910.

Here we have three lectures on internal secretions as presented to the students of Physiology in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia by Dr. Ott in 1909-1910. The first lecture deals with the "Parathyroids." The second with "The Pituitary," the third is "The Correlation of Glands with an Internal Secretion." All the work done on Internal Secretions is of such a recent date that the whole subject is in a stage of flux and reflux, therefore Dr. Ott has included many statements which are contradictory, but necessary in giving a general review of the subject.

**CONFIDENCES**, Talks with a Young Girl Concerning Herself, by Edith B. Lowery, M.D., neatly bound in cloth. 16 mo. Price postpaid, 50c. Forbes & Co., 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, 1910.

The author, who is a physician with wide experience and a pleasing writer, has very delicately and adequately treated the story of the origin and development of life in language intelligible to young girls. The future health and happiness of every girl demands that she receive when approaching adolescence an intelligent presentation of the vital life processes, and this book will be an invaluable aid to parents and teachers in attaining that object.

**MORTALITY STATISTICS: 1909**, Bulletin 108. Deaths; Causes of Death; Comparisons with 1901; Deaths of Infants and Young Children; Occupational Mortality, Department of Commerce and Labor. Bureau of the Census, E. Dana Durant, Director. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1910.

**MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA**. Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. New York.

This is a very full and exhaustive report of the work done by this committee of the Carnegie Foundation. The report is not very complimentary, hence has stirred up a veritable hornet's nest. We cannot but feel that in many instances the committee has been a little harsh, but nevertheless improvement being made in the various schools criticised. Adverse criticism is seldom received with pleasure and grati-



tude, but is often necessary and beneficial and ultimately the less the furor which has been created is sure to result in much results are good.

**ECLECTIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE** with especial reference to the Treatment of Disease by remedies specifically directed to the exact Indications exhibited by that disease in the case under treatment, by Finley Ellingwood, M.D., late Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutice in Bennett Medical College. In two volumes bound as one. Published by Ellingwood's Therapeutist Publishing Co., 100 State St., Chicago, 1910.

This is a new edition of the work by Dr. Ellingwood which was first issued four years ago. The text remains practically the same. The edition is in two volumes, but bound as one, which is a decided improvement. In treatment, the work is exhaustive and contains many practical suggestions taken from the personal experience of the author.

The first volume contains the infectious diseases and diseases of the respiration and circulation. The second volume contains diseases of the digestive system, the urinary and nervous systems and the blood and glandular systems as well as diseases of the muscles and special diseases and intoxications.



ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS:

Medical Freedom, O. S. Laws.....	323
Life, or Delusions of the Modern Materialist, E. P. Balley....	325
The Petrified Forests of Arizona, J. A. Munk.....	326
Medical Freedom, J. F. Barbrick.....	341
Eclecticism, Its Methods Today and Its Standing, F. Ellingwood .....	343
Anal and Rectal Fistulae, E. R. Hubbard.....	349

EDITORIAL:

Working for Medical Freedom.....	358
----------------------------------	-----

SELECTIONS:

Medical Monopoly the Foe of Progress and Human Rights....	359
The Eclectic School in Medicine.....	371

SOCIETIES:

The Los Angeles Eclectic Medical Society.....	378
Resolutions .....	379

COLLEGE NOTES .....	380
---------------------	-----

NEWS ITEMS .....	381
------------------	-----

BOOK REVIEWS .....	382
--------------------	-----

ANNUAL INDEX .....	384
--------------------	-----

INDEX BY SUBJECT.

Abnormal Psychology and Psychotherapy.....	173
A Brief Report of the Use of Some of Our New Remedies.....	117
Albuminuria of Pregnancy .....	32
All's Well That Ends Well.....	233
Alterations in the Blood in Intoxication.....	288
An Archeological Expedition.....	276
An Appeal—Join the National.....	52
A New Problem .....	140
A Plea to Make Transmitters of Venereal Diseases Responsible Before the Law .....	298
Apocynum Cannabinum .....	153
Baccharis Glutinosa .....	83
Back to Nature .....	72
Back to the Plough .....	74
Bedside Versus Laboratory .....	141
Book Reviews.....	54, 79, 167, 228, 163, 382
Boston in 1910 .....	163
Bulletin No. IV. ....	215
California State Eclectic Medical Society.....	112, 222
California State Board of Examiners.....	40, 132, 246
Can We Stamp Out Tuberculosis?.....	22
Change of Life .....	13
Clinical Cases in Surgical Gynecology.....	67



400  
838

CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Collective Paranoia .....	29
Collinsonia Canadensis .....	125
Coneum Macalatum .....	39
Crataegus at Last Established.....	187
Diaphoretics Versus Diuretics .....	1
Dietetics .....	49, 69, 105, 270
Dioscorea Villosa .....	188
Dr. A. F. Stephens .....	137
Dyspepsia .....	143
Doctor's Trust Crushed in Ohio.....	256
Eclecticism; What It Is Not, and What It Is.....	55
Eclectic Opportunities .....	218
Empiricism Wins Again .....	314
Extend the List of Specific Medicines.....	102
Extracts from Specific Medication Club.....	144
Fellow Eclectics .....	24
Fruit Diet .....	213
Fulguration and Static Brush Discharge.....	126
Gross Drugs Versus Active Principles.....	284
Ho! for Los Angeles .....	146
Homeopaths Want Laws Providing Justice for All.....	316
Indications for Gastro-Enterostomy.....	310
Intravenous Infusion of Salt Water.....	301
International Playground .....	59
Investigation of Hypodermic Lobelia.....	290
Is Mercury a Therapeutic Agent?.....	47
John Fearn, M. D.....	211
Joseph Amasa Munk, M. D.....	253
J. Watson Webb .....	295
Kalmia Latifolia .....	231
Leucorrhoea .....	268
"Liberal" Journals .....	287
Life, or Delusions of the Modern Materialist.....	302
Los Angeles Eclectic Medical Society.....	24, 52, 77, 112, 146, 193, 258, 292, 320, 378
Medical Resources of Southern California.....	37
Medical Schools .....	190
"Merry-Go-Round" .....	139
More Boards of Examiners for the Unions.....	315
News Items.....	25, 53, 77, 114, 148, 165, 193, 225, 258, 292, 320, 381
Notes and Comments .....	223
National Eclectic Medical Association.....	114
Notice of Meeting .....	147
Obstetrical Emergencies .....	242
Ought the Physician to Tell About Venereal Diseases?.....	235
Our College .....	229



Our State Society .....	210
Our National Association .....	252
Pathological Solution of the Race Question.....	4
President's Address.....	169, 195
Ptomain Poisoning .....	94, 122
Sanguinaria Canadensis .....	69
Sepia Succus .....	273
Some Eclectic History .....	19
Some Remarks on the Treatment of Everyday Diseases.....	185
Southern California Eclectic Medical Society.....	161
Strychnine—Stovaine Anaesthesia .....	109
Spring Time .....	120
The Cure of Hernia .....	129
The Danger of Diagnostic Refinements.....	159
The Dietetic Trend .....	265
The Earliest American Surgical Treatment.....	104
The Influence of the Body Upon the Mind.....	50
The Mammoth Cave .....	201
The Negro as an Operable Subject.....	8
The Pace That Kills.....	122
The Physician and His Relationship to Public Health.....	202
The Proprietary Medical College.....	157
The Treatment of Convulsions .....	289
The Treatment of Placenta Previa.....	118
The Yearly Invoice .....	156
Thompson's No. 6 .....	281
Toxine of Stingray Fish .....	61
Tuberculosis .....	70
United We Stand, Divided We Fall.....	140
Urinary Calculi .....	144
Veratrum Viride .....	197
Vivisection .....	139
Washington State Eclectic Medical Society.....	258
What Difference Does It Make?.....	243
"Whatever Will Make a Well Man Sick Will Make a Sick Man Sicker" .....	281
What of It? .....	108
Why I Am an Eclectic .....	263
Xanthoxylum .....	311

INDEX BY AUTHORS.

Bailey, E. P. ....	302, 325
Baird, A. P. ....	55
Beechler, J. ....	122



Bogart, G. H. ....	4
Coe, G. D. ....	129
Cole, I. V. ....	263
Crance, A. J. ....	32
Davis, O. ....	94, 197, 233
DeMonco, A. ....	126
Eastman, M. E. ....	202
Farrar, J. T. ....	195
Fearn, J. ....	120, 242, 273
Felter, H. W. ....	104
Fullmer, B. E. ....	265
Holton, Q. A. R. ....	46, 69, 105, 169, 270, 298
Hubbard, B. R. ....	85, 144, 301, 349
Kirk, C. D. R. ....	268
Kunze, R. E. ....	83
Lasher, H. ....	143
Laws, O. S. ....	19, 37, 47, 70, 117, 201, 243, 281, 323
Lemnig, W. ....	39, 64, 153, 188, 311
Lofton, L. ....	8
Mather, E. ....	13, 125, 140
Millasich, V. ....	61
Miller, C. N. ....	139
Munk, J. A. ....	1, 35, 59, 102, 122, 229, 276, 326
Musgrave, R. W. ....	235
Solomon, J. C. ....	173
Stephens, A. F. ....	29
Waterhouse, E. R. ....	137
Welbourn, O. C. ....	67, 118, 310
Webster, H. T. ....	139, 187, 231, 295



## A DELIGHTFUL REVELATION

The value of Senna as a laxative is well known to the medical profession, but to the physician accustomed to the ordinary senna preparations, the gentle yet efficient action of the pure laxative principles correctly obtained and scientifically combined with a pleasant aromatic syrup of California figs is a delightful revelation, and in order that the name of the laxative combination may be more fully descriptive of it, we have added to the name Syrup of Figs "and Elixir of Senna," so that its full title now is "**Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna.**"

It is the same pleasant, gentle laxative, however, which for many years past physicians have entrusted to domestic use because of its non-irritant and non-debilitating character, its wide range of usefulness and its freedom from every objectionable quality. It is well and generally known that the component parts of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna are as follows:

Syrup of California Figs	75 parts
Aromatic Elixir of Senna, manufactured by our original method, known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only	25 parts

Its production satisfied the demand of the profession for an elegant pharmaceutical laxative of agreeable quality and high standard, and it is, therefore, a scientific accomplishment of value, as our method ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product required by the careful physician. It is a laxative which physicians may sanction for family use because its constituents are known to the profession and the remedy itself proven to be prompt and reliable in its action acceptable to the taste and never followed by the slightest debilitation.

### ITS ETHICAL CHARACTER.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is an ethical Proprietary remedy and has been mentioned favorably, as a laxative, in the medical literature of the age, by some of the most eminent living authorities. The method of manufacture is known to us only, but we have always informed the profession fully, as to its component parts. It is therefore not a secret remedy, and we make no empirical claims for it. The value of senna, as a laxative, is too well known to physicians to call for any special comment, but in this scientific age, it is important to get it in its best and most acceptable form and of the choicest quality, which we are enabled to offer in Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, as our facilities and equipment are exceptional and our best efforts devoted to the one purpose.

### CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

#### ADDRESSES:

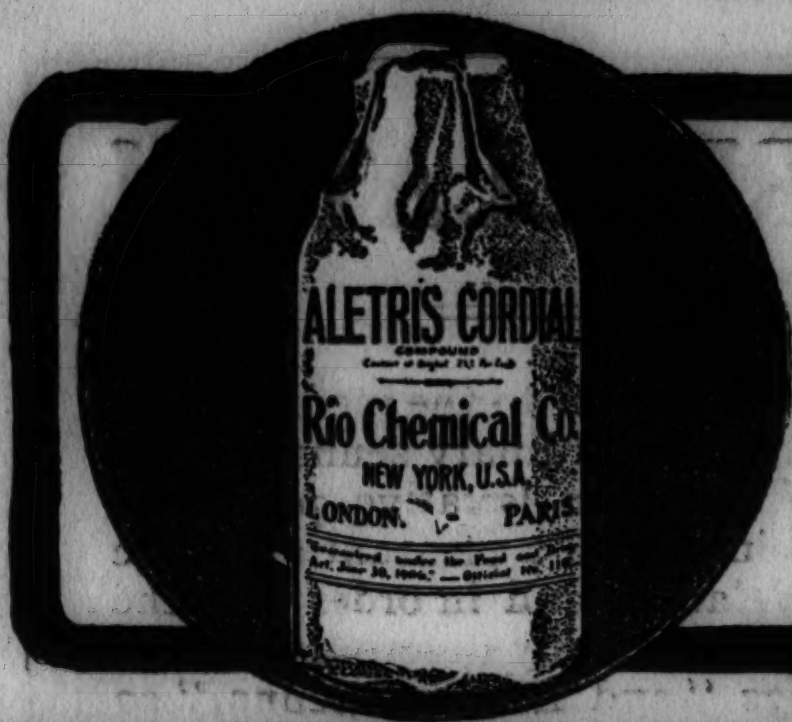
San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky.

U. S. A.

New York, N. Y.





In Restoring and Maintaining  
A Tonic Condition of

### **The Uterus and Its Appendages**

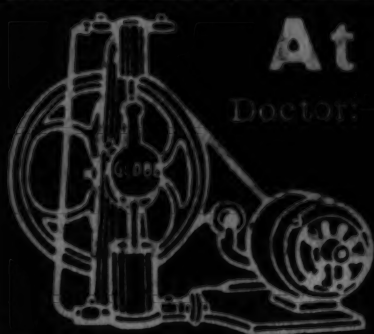
#### **ALETRIS CORDIALRIO**

has been exhibited by the profession with marked satisfaction for more than a quarter of a century.

**COMPLETE FORMULA** appears upon the bottle-label.

Adequate clinical test quantity on application.

**RIO CHEMICAL CO., 79 Barrow St., New York City.**



### **At Last — A Perfect Air Compressor**

Doctor: This Electric Air Pump is just what you are looking for to give you that steady, continuous air pressure without bother. Powerful, compact, quiet, double compression, sanitary air filter, bronze bearings, gravity valves, with or without motor. Get our prices, but in any event, Get the Pump. Made by us. Ask for special pump leaflet also Catalog of Globe Nebulizers and Comprest Air Vibrators. Free.

**GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO., Battle Creek, Mich.**

### **A PALATABLE COD LIVER OIL PREPARATION.**

By means of Cord. Ext. 01. Morrhuæ Comp. (Hagee), the patient may enjoy the great advantages of cod liver oil and be relieved of its distressing features. The plain oil frequently gives rise to gastric distress. Cord, Ext. 01. Morrhuæ Comp. (Hagee) does not, yet its therapeutic properties are just as potent as the plain oil when the latter is tolerated. Cord. Ext. 01. Morrhuæ Comp. (Hagee) nourishes the tissues as does nothing else and may be relied upon in grip, bronchitis, tuberculosis and all states demanding tissue restructives.

—o—



**All the Doctors** who have read them, declare enthusiastically that the publications of **DR. FINLEY ELLINGWOOD** have certainly made a great hit.

# Ellingwood's Therapist

is a Therapeutic Journal with a mission of its own.

It has a definite object. It is an Educational Journal. It is strictly teaching specific medication for all. It collects the facts on exact drug action from every doctor, and gives all of these facts TO EACH DOCTOR. It is a unique magazine that fills a niche of its own in medical journalism. This Journal has gone to the top in public opinion at a single bound.

Here are a few out of the thousands of good things the Doctors say about it:

I prize the Therapist very highly, and expect to be a life-long subscriber. F. M. Sponseller, M. D., Sycamore, Ohio.

It is the finest Journal I ever read. It's worth its weight in gold. J. T. Reynolds, M. D., Los Angeles, Calif.

I am now taking five medical Journals. I like the Therapist the best of any medical Journal that I have ever read. I wish you success. J. W. Van de Walker, M. D., Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

The Therapist is a daisy. W. P. Parker, M. D., Lookout Mt., Tenn.

I am very much pleased with the Journal. It meets a phase of medicine in a field in which we have nothing. Carl W. Beane, M. D., Kings Creek, Ohio.

I take thirteen medical Journals, but must say that I like this one the best. If all are like the April number, it is certainly "a bird." E. L. McBath, M. D., Perryville, Ark.

DOCTOR, whatever other journal you subscribe for, for 1911, try once, this "straight-shot" "right out-from-the-shoulder," practical "up-to-date" Therapeutic Journal. Send one dollar (Chicago or New York exchange or enclose carefully wrapped, a one dollar bill) and receive this Journal until January, 1912. Don't delay. Write to-day.

**ELLINGWOOD'S THERAPIST,**  
Distribution Office, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

## THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL.

devoted to the welfare and development of Eclectic medicine on the Pacific Coast. The questions asked by the California State Board of Medical Examiners are published regularly.

Published monthly.

One dollar per year.

Inclosed please find \$. . . . . for subscription to the California Eclectic Medical Journal to begin with the. . . . . issue.

Name . . . . .

Street . . . . .

City . . . . .

State . . . . .

Subscribe NOW. Use this blank without fail.



**1836****Eclectic Medical Journal****1911**

For seventy years, without a break, the ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL has been published monthly in Cincinnati.

Under the editorial management of such eminent medical reformers as Morrow, Buchanan, King, Newton, Hart, Scudder, Howe and others, this publication has been an important factor in advancing American medicine and in improving the art of therapy.

That which the ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL stood for in 1836, and in the interval between 1836 and the present, it stands for to-day, namely, medical freedom and American therapeutic progress. That in the past there has been great need of medical reform, of a kindlier practice, and of a more direct system of medication, as well as of clean galenical preparations, is now evident to every one. Even those who resisted the reform crusaders in these directions now admit that they were in the right.

That there is greater need of reform to-day, and of a new crusade in behalf of liberty, all thinking men perceive. The American medical profession is being overwhelmed by serums and German synthetics and by a therapeutic heresy inaugurated under a system of organized oppression which must be resisted. Unless there be a systematic resistance that for which our fathers fought in the direction of American liberty in therapeutic practice will be forever lost.

In this crusade the old ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL will be found, as ever before, in a position at the front. No pains will be spared to speak to its friends and to give to subscribers every assistance in the resisting of wrong.

With this object in view, every effort possible will be made. Let us announce our program for the volume beginning January, 1911:

The ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL is to be enlarged and at the same time the subscription price reduced to \$1.75. If paid in advance (within four months from date), the price will be One Dollar and a Half (\$1.50).

Each issue will contain 48 royal octavo pages, printed on supercalendared paper. Original communications will be furnished by at least eighteen special and many regular contributors, together with the papers of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association. In addition, the department on the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and the Seton Hospital and Dispensary Reports by the staff, with timely editorials by Fearn, Felter, Lloyd, Mundy, Russell, Scudder, Stephens, Thomas, Watkins and Webster, will be continued, as heretofore.

Eight additional pages will be devoted to Book Reviews, College and Society Notes, Personals, News Items and Reading Notices.

It behooves every liberal and progressive physician to work in his own behalf as well as for the cause. The individual can be protected only by united effort. The good work must be pushed along, and in this we propose to help to the utmost effort. Now is the time for action. Fill out and mail, *to-day*, the attached order.

JOHN K. SCUDDER, M.D., *Managing Editor*.

THE SCUDDER BROTHERS COMPANY, 630 West Sixth Street, Cincinnati, O.

*Gentlemen:* Enclosed please find One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50), for which send me the ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL for one year. You may continue this subscription at this rate until I give you directions to the contrary.

Name.....

Street.....

City or Town.....

Date..... State.....



# Southern California Printing Co.

INCORPORATED



offer the Physician, Surgeon and the Dentist the BEST there is to be had in the way of PRINTED MATTER, and have the best facilities on the Coast for the prompt and satisfactory production of all kinds of Forms and Literature.

Would be pleased to make up prices and submit samples on anything you might need

PRINTING PUBLISHING  
BOOKBINDING  
MACHINE RULING, ETC.

Southern California Printing Co., Inc.

115 NORTH BROADWAY  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Telephones } Home A 1597  
Main 575

## A Swindler Abroad!

Hotels, druggists, physicians, livery men and others, are warned against a man traveling from place to place presenting a card with the name "R. F. Hall" printed in the center. In the lower left hand corner are the words "Parke, Davis & Co." and in the lower right hand corner the words "Detroit, Mich." This man is described as follows:

"5 ft. 6 or 8 inches, 150 lbs., fiend for Turkish cigarettes, about 27 years, complexion medium, wears nose glasses and continually takes them off and on; he is a swell dresser, good talker, fine appearance, wears one of those light colored slip on or off rain coats."

This individual has no connection with Parke, Davis & Co. and so far as heard uses the card to facilitate the passing of bogus checks.

Because of incidents like these nearly all concerns employing "drummers" forbid them to borrow money or seek credit, except upon individual responsibility and acquaintance. Therefore, those seeking credit or loans, especially from comparative strangers, on the strength of their alleged connection with some important concern, should be treated as imposters.





## DIOVIBURNIA

AN EFFICIENT UTERINE TONIC, ANTISPASMODIC, ALTERATIVE AND ANOYDNE. Indicated in Dysmenorrhea, Excessive Leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Threatened Abortion and wherever a uterine tonic is required. When accompanied by extreme nervousness, combine with one part Neurosine.

FREE.—Perpetual Visiting Book with full size bottle of DIOVIBURNIA, NEUROSINE and GERMI-LETUM, complete Formula, only to Physicians paying express charges. Formula and literature by mail.

DIOS CHEMICAL CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## SANMETTO FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

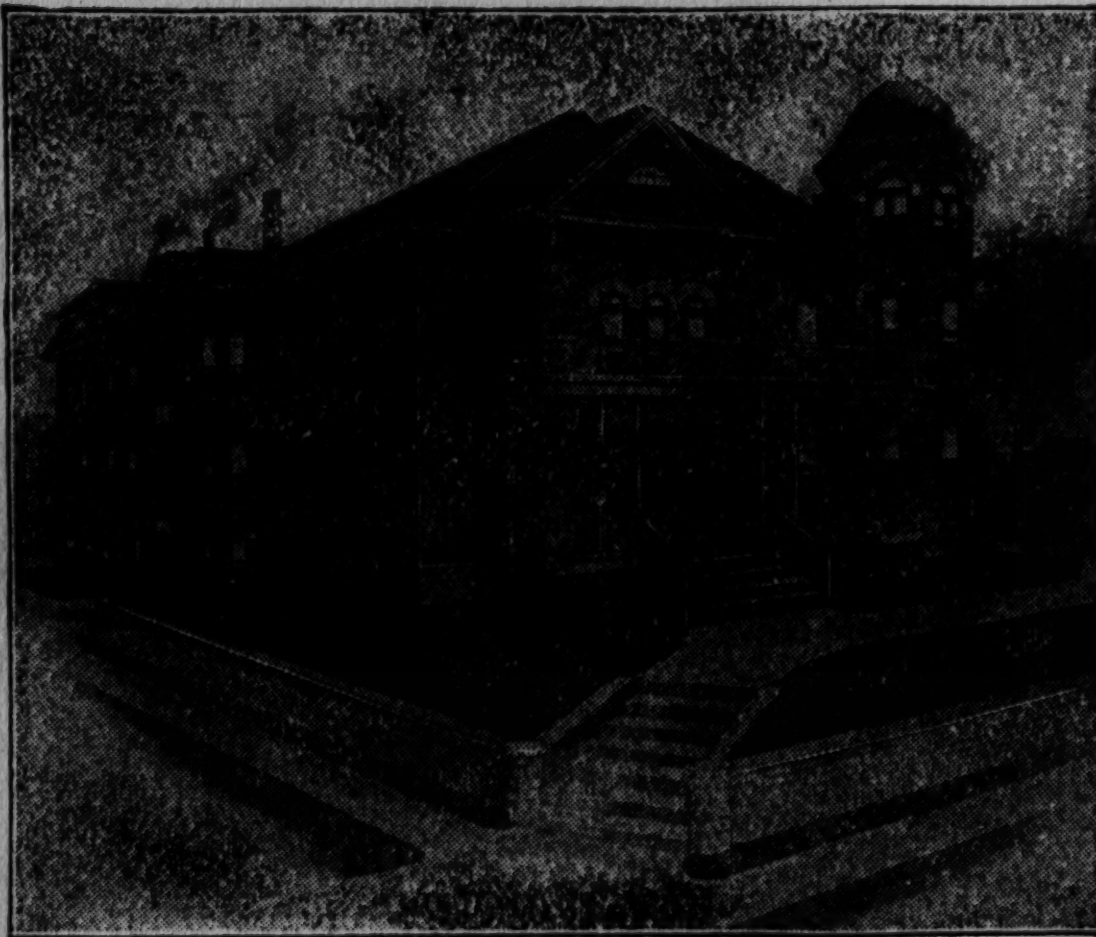
A Scientific Blending of True Santal and Saw Palmetto with Soothing Demulcents  
In a Pleasant Aromatic Vehicle

A Vitalizing Tonic to the Reproductive System.

SPECIALLY VALUABLE IN  
PROSTATIC TROUBLES OF OLD MEN—IRRITABLE BLADDER—  
CYSTITIS—URETHRITIS—PRE-SENILITY.

DOSE:—One Teaspoonful Four Times a Day.

OD CHEM. CO., NEW YORK.



## The Ralph Sanitarium

For the Treatment of

### Alcoholism and Drug Addictions

THE method of treatment is new and very successful. The withdrawal of the drug is not attended by any suffering, and the cure is complete in a few weeks' time. The treatment is varied according to the requirements of each individual case, and the restoration to normal condition is hastened by the use of electricity, massage, electric light baths, hot and cold tub and shower baths, vibratory massage, and a liberal well-cooked, digestible diet. A

modern, carefully conducted home sanitarium, with spacious surroundings, and attractive drives and walks. Electro- and Hydro-therapeutic advantages are unexcelled. Trained nurses, hot water heat, electric lights. Special rates to physicians. For reprints from Medical Journals and full details of treatment, address

**DR. B. B. RALPH**

529 Highland  
Avenue

**Kansas City, Mo.**



# CHILBLAINS

**KATHARMON** will relieve this distressing condition more promptly and with more certainty than any agent you can employ. Use undiluted, applying on suitable dressing. The intolerable itching and burning are markedly abated at once.

THE VALUE OF KATHARMON IS READILY UNDERSTOOD WHEN THE PHYSIOLOGIC EFFECTS OF ITS CONSTITUENTS ARE BORNE IN MIND. Katharmon represents in combination Hydrastis Canadensis, Thymus Vulgaris, Mentha Arvensis, Phytolacca Decandra, 10½ grains Acid Borosalicylic, 24 grains Sodium Pyroborate to each fluid ounce of pure Distilled Extract of Witch Hazel.

**Katharmon Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.**



## NEURILLA FOR NERVE DISORDERS NEURILLA

If Patient suffers from **THE BLUES** (Nerve Exhaustion), Nervous Insomnia, Nervous Headache, Irritability or General Nervousness, give four times a day one teaspoonful **NEURILLA**.

In nervous fretfulness of teething Children give five to twenty drops.

**DAD CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEW YORK AND PARIS.**



Pope said,

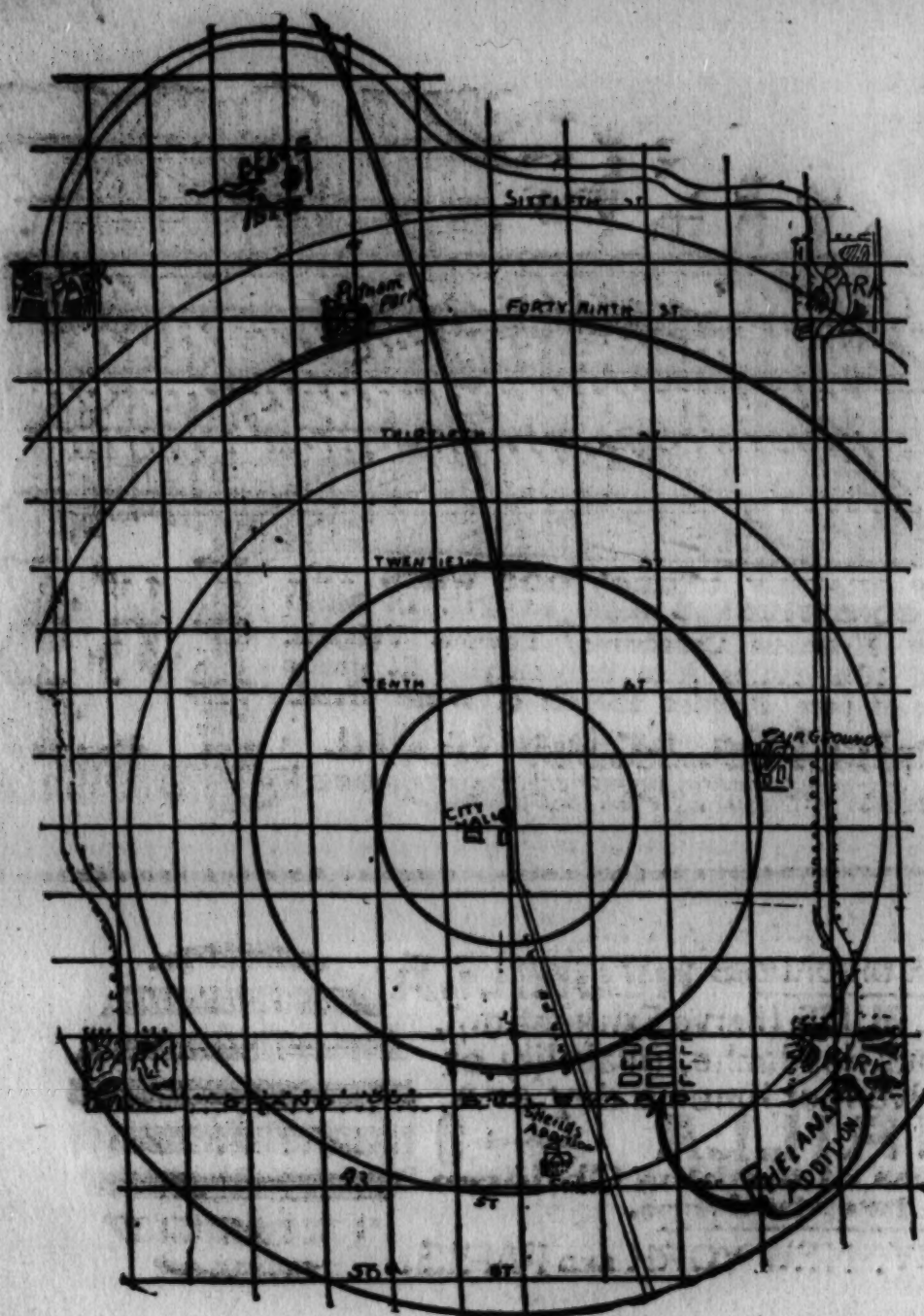
"The learn'd reflect on what before they knew."

As the winter approaches, conditions prevalent with the season will present themselves for the consideration of the physician.

At this time it might be well to recall that Antiphlogistine, applied thick and hot, will offer unmeasurable relief in those cases of Bronchitis, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis; Pleurisy and other throat and chest affections you will be called upon to treat.

Satisfactory therapeutic results invariably follow the application of Antiphlogistine and to guard against substitution, it is well to specify an original package, thus protecting your patient as well as yourself.





## Oklahoma City Real Estate

### PAYS BIG PROFITS

DOCTORS HAVE MADE MONEY in buying Oklahoma City lots.

OPPORTUNITIES are better now, for Oklahoma City has secured the STATE CAPITOL.

It is the METROPOLIS of the State, 65,000 population.

It is the FINANCIAL center of the state as well as the COMMERCIAL.

You can buy good resident LOTS FOR \$175.00.

Lots in PHELAN ADDITION are only twelve blocks east and twenty-three blocks south of the center of the city.

PHELAN ADDITION is one of the VERY BEST RESIDENT DISTRICTS in which to live.

A SMALL INVESTMENT may mean a LARGE PROFIT to you.

Write a postal for particulars.

J. R. PHELAN

Oklahoma City

Oklahoma

## TRADE MARK ZEMATOL FOR ECZEMA

### A few unsolicited opinions from those who have used Zematol:

Please send me at once 1/2-lb. Zematol. Do not delay as I have several cases of eczema under treatment with Zematol and it is doing the work splendidly. I must have it at once as I need it. Dr. Joseph N. Davis, Laclede, Kan.

I find Zematol the best preparation I have ever used for itching piles. Dr. D. J. Tucker, Gordonville, Texas.

Gentlemen: Recently a small patch of Eczema, which has bothered me more or less for years, began to trouble me, and I found Zematol the very best application I have ever used. It relieved the itching immediately and under its use the skin has become smooth again. L. C. Cox, M. D., San Francisco, Calif.

## ZEMATOL TABLETS

SUGAR COATED-RED

Zematol Tablets contain Gold Chloride, Calcium Sulphide, Ichthyol, Echinacea, with other efficient remedies. By the use of Zematol Tablets in conjunction with Zematol the patient receives constitutional as well as local treatment, and not only is the cure made more quickly but the tendency of Eczema to recur is rendered more remote.

### PRICES TO PHYSICIANS:

ZEMATOL—Ounces: Per doz. \$2.00. Bulk: 1/4-lb. 60c.; 1/2-lb. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$2.00; 5 lb. bulk, \$7.50.

ZEMATOL TABLETS—Per 500, \$1.10; per 1000, \$2.00.

Sent prepaid on receipt of price.

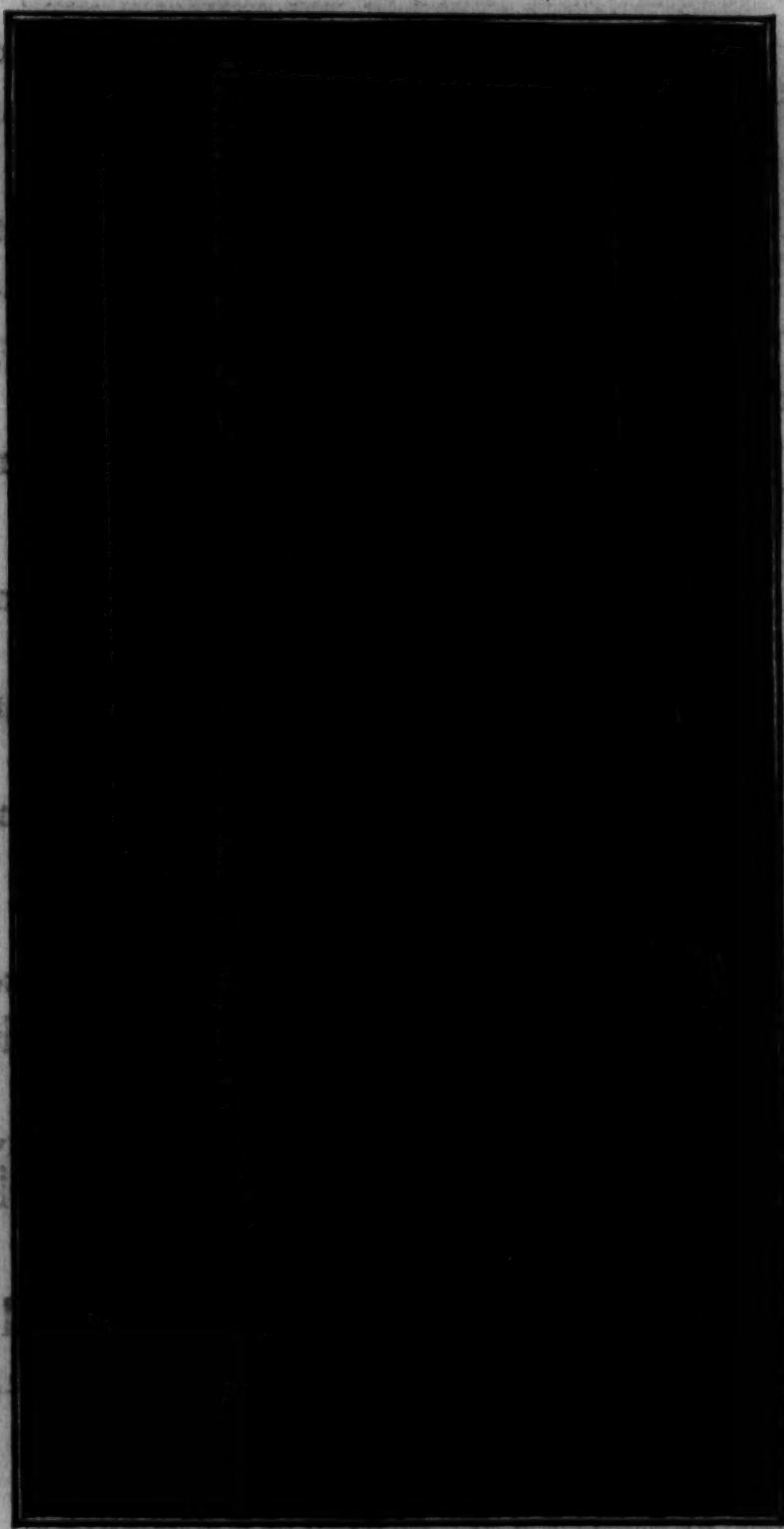
**CHICAGO PHARMACAL CO.**  
141 KINZIE STREET CHICAGO, ILL.

Our 144 page Catalogue of Pharmaceuticals mailed upon Application.



# Instrument Cabinet

**Absolutely Dust and Damp  
Proof. EVERY SURGEON NEEDS ONE**



**•07**

58 inches high, 22 inches wide, 18 inches deep.  
Legs 22 inches high, three polished plate glass  
shelves. Hinges, lock and binders nickel plated.  
Door closes on rubber. **Price only \$50.00**

Manufactured by

**Pacific Surgical Manufact'ing Co.**

212 South Hill Street,

Los Angeles, California



## ACTIVE-PRINCIPLE GRANULES

are fast taking the place of the tincture, fluid extract and infusion. The old-time fluids made from the crude drug are too variable in composition and too uncertain in action to serve us longer.

Ten years ago hardly fifty doctors used them—to-day fifty thousand practise medicine the alkaloidal way. Among them there are no nihilists; they have faith in medicine—because they get results.

Our granules have these advantages over other forms of medication:

They convey the actual medicinal element of the drug freed from all inert matter.

They are, in every single instance, accurate in dosage.

They are more permanent than fluid medicines can possibly be.

They are easy to take.

They are convenient to carry and dispense.

They disintegrate quickly in the gastric fluids—most pills and tablets do not.

When they are given, a precise effect may be looked for; they deliver results in all cases where results can reasonably be expected.

Ask us to send you a 6-vial case of assorted granules and a 300-page book telling how to use the alkaloids.

**THE ABBOTT ALKALOIDAL CO.**

NEW YORK  
TORONTO

CHICAGO

SEATTLE  
SAN FRANCISCO



## Table of Contents

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS:	Page
Medical Freedom, O. S. Laws .....	323
Life, or Delusions of the Modern Materialist, E. P. Bailey .....	325
The Petrified Forests of Arizona, J. A. Munk .....	326
Medical Freedom, J. F. Barbrick .....	341
Eclecticism, Its Methods Today, and Its Standing, F. Ellingwood .....	343
Anal and Rectal Fistulae, B. R. Hubbard .....	349
An Obsetrical Case .....	357
 <b>EDITORIAL:</b>	
Working for Medical Freedom .....	358
 <b>SELECTIONS:</b>	
Medical Monopoly the Foe of Progress and Human Rights .....	359
The Eclectic School in Medicine .....	371
 <b>SOCIETIES:</b>	
The Los Angeles Eclectic Medical Society .....	378
Resolutions .....	379
 COLLEGE NOTES .....	 380
 NEWS ITEMS .....	 381
 BOOK REVIEWS .....	 382
 ANNUAL INDEX .....	 384

## Index to Advertisers

Abbott Alkaloidal Co. ....	xviii	John B. Daniel .....	Cover 4
American Apothecaries Co. ....	x	Katharmon Chemical Co. ....	iii
American Medical College .....	vi	Katharmon Chemical Co. ....	xv
Antikamnia .....	viii	Lloyd Bros. ....	ii
Antiphlogistine, Denver Chem. Co. .	i	L. A. Eclectic Polyclinic .....	iv
Battle and Co. ....	viii	M. J. Breitenbach Co. ....	ix
Bovine Company .....	vii	Od Chemical Co. ....	xiv
Bristol-Myers Co. ....	vii	Pacific Surgical Mfg. Co. ....	xvii
California Eclectic College .....	iv	Parke, Davis and Co. ....	Cover 1
California Fig Syrup Co. ....	xi	Peacock Chemical Co. ....	vi
Chas. N. Crittenton & Co. ....	x	Phelan's Addition, Oklahoma City. .	xvi
Chicago Medical Times .....	xv	Ralph Sanitarium .....	xii
Chicago Pharmacal Co. ....	xiii	Rio Chemical Co. ....	xii
Dad Chemical Co. ....	xv	Santa Barbara Sanitarium .....	vi
Delmal Linen-Mesh Co. ....	ix	Sam J. German Co. ....	iv
Eclectic Medical College .....	xii	Southern California Printing Co. .	xiii
Fellows Co. ....	Cover 2	Sultan Drug Co. ....	xvi
Globe Mfg. Co. ....	xii	Westlake Hospital .....	iii





# Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites

A faithfully prepared, long-tried,  
uniform preparation.

**Reject**

Worthless substitutes.  
Preparations "Just as Good."



